

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, ST. LOUIS (100-0)

SUBJECT: PAUL S. CADBURY
Information Concerning

DATE: February 26, 1952

5

Remylet dated February 20, 1952, instant caption.

There is transmitted herewith for inclusion in the files of the Bureau, a story appearing in the February 24, 1952 edition of the St. Louis Post Dispatch page 3-G, which is entitled "How Goes Life Behind Iron Curtain?" and which bears the subheading "British Quaker Group Which Visited Russia Found People Hard-Working and Hospitable, but Woefully Ignorant and Fearful of World Beyond Their Borders." This story is by Joseph Driscoll, National Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch and is datelined at New York February 23, 1952. The article is predicated on an interview with Cadbury.

CRO'C:dlm

100-0

cc: New York

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

MAR 4 1952

1 ENCL
110

ENCLOSURE ATT. CHIEF

RECORDED-110

INDEXED-110

94-8-341-117

ED-33

3-3

65 MAR 13 1952

Enclosure to Bureau

Newspaper article appearing in St. Louis Post Dispatch
2-24-52 entitled "How Goes Life Behind Iron Curtain?"

SL 100-0



94-8341-1A

ENCLOSURE

RE: MOVIE, "WALK EAST ON BEACON"

The FBI Gets 'Em Again

There is another crime film, fairly good at the FOX. It is "WALK EAST ON BEACON," a story of the breaking up of a Communist spy plot by the FBI, done by Louis de Rochemont in his March of Time technique, using actual locales and many actual types for minor roles and extra parts, which started the film's "semi-documentary" style. In both technique and general content it is greatly similar to de Rochemont's "The House on 92nd Street" which dealt with the capture of Nazi spies.



That means a lot of technical detail about the methods of the FBI which ranges from interesting to fascinating realism in the street and interior shots (the film was made in entirety in New England and Washington) and a brisk pace, propelled by a portentous-voiced narrator. George Murphy is the FBI inspector in charge of the case; Finlay Currie is the scientist who has, at an American Government laboratory, proved a revolutionary theory, the potentialities of which are world-shaking; and Karel Stepanek is the master-spy directing operations to get the formula from the scientist by threatening death to his son, held in East Berlin. The thing is well acted, engrossing and at times exciting up to the end, when the scientist is kidnapped and it goes into the chase which is and probably always will be the piece de resistance of movie melodrama.

The deadly efficiency of these FBI men who analyze a case with the objective calmness of a bunch of young bankers discussing a loan, and are even a step ahead of Dick Tracy in scientific gadgets, is quite impressive. Only I wonder why these brainy boys in the film didn't think of a simple precaution which would have occurred to any harness cop—that of providing a bodyguard for the scientist.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1952

ENCLOSURE

94-8-341-113

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Assistant Director L. B. NICHOLS

DATE: June 12, 1952

FROM : SAC J. E. THORNTON

PERSONAL

SUBJECT: // NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL

You may be interested in the enclosed editorial which was published in the St. Louis Post Dispatch on June 7, 1952, captioned "The FBI Gets 'Em Again."

Kindest personal regards.

The last sentence
isn't good. *ye*

ENCLOSURE
2 DEPT OF JUSTICE
RECORDED
JUN 18 1952
EX-106
60 JUL 3 1952

RECORDED - 60

JUN 18

341-143

SAC, ST. Louis

October 13, 1952

RECORDED - 94

Director, FBI

94-6-341-114

PETER WYDEN
FEATURE WRITER
ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH

G.I.R. 3

Reurlet 10-2-52 in which you advised that Peter Wyden, feature writer for the St. Louis Post Dispatch, is desirous of doing an article concerning modern laboratory equipment now being used in the FBI Laboratory. You requested descriptive data concerning the spectrograph and other laboratory equipment.

In this connection, I am enclosing a quantity of material available at the Bureau which you may make available to Wyden for his use in the preparation of a story concerning the Laboratory. The enclosed material includes articles on hair and blood examinations, and it will, therefore, be unnecessary for you to furnish information of this type to Wyden from material available in your office.

It is suggested that you tactfully indicate to Wyden that the FBI will be very happy to review his story in the interest of accuracy prior to publication.

Enclosures (20)

Don't Miss a Hair, They Write Their Own Sentences, Toxicological and Related Chemical Examinations, Restoration of Obliterated Writing, Collection and Submission of Blood Evidence, Petrographic Examinations, Their Application to Scientific Crime Detection, Electron Microscope - A New Instrument in Crime Detection, The Use of a Recording Spectrophotometer in the Examination of Evidence, I. I. #L-413, I. I. #L-410, I. I. #L-414, I. I. #L-361, I. I. #L-285, FBI Photos No's: 5-4, 5-14, 5-81, 5-89, 5-91, 5-108, Some Scientific Aspects of Document Examination.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

GMP:imz:grs

MAILED 6

63 OCT 23 1952

COMM - FBI

RECEIVED
FBI
OCT 15 1952
11 29 PM

Handwritten signature and initials.

SAC, St. Louis (62-0)

January 2, 1953

RECORDED-20

Director, FBI (94-8-241) - 115

EX - 107

"SPIES, DUPES AND DIPLOMATS"
RALPH DE TOLEDANO (AUTHOR)

5852

Frank
Reurlet dated November 18, 1952, regarding the above-captioned book. You advised that your office had received an unofficial inquiry from Mr. A. Herbyn Davies, confidential secretary to Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., publisher of the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch," concerning the authenticity and reliability of the information reported in captioned book. Although you advised Mr. Davies that your office was not in a position to make any comments regarding the book, you expressed, in referenced letter, the desirability of endeavoring to cultivate Mr. Davies and suggested the Bureau might feel it advisable to provide its comments on the book to your office so that they might in turn be given to Mr. Davies in a strictly unofficial manner.

Consideration had been given to your observation but the Bureau believes that it is not desirable to make any comments on Mr. De Toledano's book to Mr. Davies.

NOTE:

One page write-up on above-captioned book appears in attached memorandum. The book encompasses so much speculation and conjecture by Toledano on controversial matters pertaining to U.S. Far Eastern policy that it is not deemed advisable to make any comments to Mr. Davies about it.

Tolson _____
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Nichols _____
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Clegg _____
Glavin _____
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Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

COMM - FBI
JAN 5 1953
MAILED 31

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, St. Louis (62-0)

DATE: November 18, 1953

SUBJECT: *JEH* "SPIES, DUMPS AND DIPLOMATS"
RALPH DE TOLEDONO (AUTHOR)

5853

An unofficial inquiry was received this date from A. MERVYN DAVIES, confidential secretary to Mr. JOSEPH PULITZER, Jr., publisher of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, concerning the authenticity and reliability of information reported in captioned book. Mr. DAVIES was advised that this office was not in a position to make any comment concerning captioned book.

For the Bureau's information, this office understands that DAVIES is in constant personal contact with Mr. PULITZER, serving as a confidential secretary and further that DAVIES has occasion to read much current literature to Mr. PULITZER, who it seems has somewhat failing eyesight. For this reason, this office feels it wise to attempt to cultivate DAVIES and it is believed that in the event the Bureau has had occasion to examine the captioned book, the Bureau might feel it advisable to provide its comments to us so that the same in turn could be given in a strictly unofficial manner to DAVIES.

HKM:seg

RECORDED - 26

INDEXED - 26

EX - 102

NOV 20 1953

RECORDED

NOV 20 1953

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RECORDED

94-8341-115

NOV 20 1953

NOV 20 1953

NOV 20 1953

2485

Bryce

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: December 31, 1952

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: "SPIES, DUPES AND DIPLOMATS"
RALPH A. TOLEDANO (AUTHOR)

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

DETAILS:

St. Louis-Post Dispatch

"Spies, Dupes and Diplomats" was written, Toledano states, "in an effort to re-examine, to re-evaluate, and re-narrate one vital chapter of contemporary history - the causes and mechanics of America's suicidal Far Eastern policy." Relying upon such papers as the confessions of Richard Sorge and other participants in the Sorge apparatus, Japanese court records, transcripts of hearings before the McCarran Subcommittee, other Congressional committees, newspaper clippings, etc., he states that his book seeks to demonstrate "how in the field of Far Eastern and diplomatic action the United States was misled and misinformed," leading to World War II and the Korean war. The author contends that Russia has long had desires to extend its control over the Far East and has proceeded under a careful master plan to Communize the Far East. Pursuant to this plan, the Soviets operated its agent, Richard Sorge, in China from 1930 to 1933 and then sent him to Japan in 1933. He states Sorge's sole object was "to observe most closely Japan's policy toward the USSR and to influence Japan's policy against the United States and away from Russia." Toledano believes that the shaping of the United States policy with respect to China was a factor in the success of Communism in that land, in the establishment of firm roots for Soviet influence in all Asia and that this was accomplished by American spies, dupes, and diplomats acting knowingly or unknowingly in behalf of the Soviets. Under the Soviet master plan the activities of Sorge were coordinated with the U. S. suicidal Far Eastern policy which lead to Japan's attack on the United States in 1941, which resulted in giving the Soviets increased power and control in the Far East and eventually to the Korean war. Toledano describes the ramifications of the Sorge case, the Amerasia case, and the Institute of Pacific Relations. His data regarding the Sorge case was reviewed by Supervisor [redacted] The data regarding Amerasia was reviewed by Supervisor [redacted] and the data regarding the IPR and related matters were reviewed by Supervisor J. F. Wacks. No factual information was observed which is not already available to the Bureau.

ACTION:

None. This is for your information.

94-8-341

EX - 107

ASB:awy

RECORDED-20

INDEXED - 20

JAN 21 1953

67 JAN 21 1953

12

ENCLOSURE
20

94-8-341-11621
JAN 21 1953
ASB:WAB
YES

SPIES, DUPES AND DIPLOMATS

by

Ralph De Toledano
Duell, Sloan and Pearce
Little, Brown Co., 1952

This book is an analysis and discussion of the Richard Sorge, Agnes Smedley, Amerasia activities with their many and varied ramifications.

Many names are mentioned and some State Department men are criticized for being dupes instead of diplomats; dupes of the Communist designers.

Of the FBI it says: (in connection with the Amerasia case)

"Six days later, after consultations with Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, the case was turned over to J. Edgar Hoover, Myron Gurnea was assigned to head the investigation. Some seventy-five FBI agents were put on the case..." (The author then goes on to quote a part of Mr. Gurnea's testimony at the "secret session of the Hobbs subcommittee on 31 May 1946..." Many references to FBI are made, none seen by me were critical, with one possible exception on pp. 175-176 when speaking of the Amerasia Case. For example: "But the Justice Department brought it under control, and the jury issued a remarkable document which tacitly admitted that something was basically wrong, that not all the facts had been made known, and then proceeded to clear the Justice Department, the FBI, OSS, and everyone concerned, of any blame. If the FBI and OSS had spoiled the case by 'polluting' the evidence-as the Justice Department claimed-then they were to blame. If the FBI and OSS had acted properly, then the case had been deliberately sabotaged by the Justice Department. The grand jury never bothered to explain this contradiction. And so, once more the Amerasia Case was scuttled..."

Recommendation:

Personally, I don't think the book is worth spending Bureau time reviewing and dictating on it here. I do think it might be well to have some lad in Espionage Section who has a good knowledge of the Sorge, Amerasia cases etc. with their ramifications to take the book home, settle into a comfortable chair far away from television, and fortified by a long glass of milk, spend a pleasant evening or two reading the book and giving you his observations verbally.

The book is attached. If given to a person to read it should be recharged to him in Bureau Library. If not assigned, the book may be returned forthwith to Bureau Library.

ENCLOSURE

94-8-341-116

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *✓*
 FROM : L. B. Nichols
 SUBJECT:

DATE: January 28, 1953

DC
 James Donovan of the ~~United Press~~ at 5:15 p.m. tonight inquired of Mr. McGuire as to whether the request made in Congress for the FBI to investigate United Nations employees was overburdening the FBI.

He was told we had no comment to make.

Donovan stated the St. Louis Post-Dispatch was interested in a story and inquired as to whether the FBI has sufficient personnel to do the job.

He was advised we had no comment.

He stated he wanted to include in any story the number of Agents the Bureau now has.

He was advised we had no comment, as obviously his question was connected with his main inquiry.

He then asked if it was reasonable to assume from the no comment that the Bureau is being overburdened but does not want to ask the New Administration or Congress for additional Agents or funds.

He was advised we had no comment whatsoever to make.

cc: Mr. Ladd
 cc: Mr. Glavin

JJM:hmc

Right. We are not going to be drawn into this controversy.

RECORDED - 79

INDEXED - 79

194-8-341-117

13 FEB 9 1953

63 MAR 9 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Gearty	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Mr. Sizoo	
Miss Gandy	

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: Assistant Director L.B. NICHOLS

DATE: 3-19-53

FROM : SAC, ST. LOUIS

SUBJECT: PETER WYDEN
Feature Writer
St. Louis Post Dispatch

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

VIRGINIA IRWIN
Feature Writer
New York Correspondent for
St. Louis Post Dispatch

IVAN FILIPPOV

DECLASSIFIED BY 3003 EUB/FAJ/OW
ON 2/2/01 931220

MR. PETER WYDEN, Feature Writer, St. Louis Post Dispatch, who in the past has been quite cooperative with the St. Louis Office, contacted the SAC and advised his paper is desirous of doing an article on IVAN FILIPPOV, who is apparently a feature writer for PRAVDA.

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

He advised the St. Louis Post Dispatch is interested in having its New York correspondent, MISS VIRGINIA IRWIN, 402 Times Tower Building, 1475 Broadway, interview IVAN FILIPPOV. However, MR. WYDEN does not expect that MISS IRWIN will obtain much, if any, information from FILIPPOV. The St. Louis Post Dispatch is desirous of doing an article which will show how FILIPPOV operates, how he does his work, if he does any, whether or not he, himself, takes trips throughout the country, or obtains his information by study or through sources of information. The St. Louis Post Dispatch is also interested in his personal habits and his vocations and avocations. They are interested in knowing whether or not he plays golf, likes horseback riding, or has any unusual interest.

The St. Louis Post Dispatch article will undoubtedly use many verbatim quotations from FILIPPOV's articles and hopes to make this a Sunday article for the magazine section.

MR. WYDEN indicated that he would like to have MISS IRWIN contact someone in the New York Office who might be in a position to have some background information on this writer and stated his paper, of course, would regard any information as extremely confidential.

2 cc - SAC, New York

JET:wma

68 APR 8 1953

RECORDED - 106

INDEXED - 106

194-8-37891
MAR 24 1953
15 31

Nichols
CRIMINAL

I thought the Bureau would be interested to know of the plans of the St. Louis Post Dispatch and might advise the New York Office as to whether any information can be made available to MISS IRWIN in the event she contacts that office, which she undoubtedly will do.

It might provide the Bureau a desirable opportunity to supply certain information to MISS IRWIN if the New York Office has such information in its possession.

Copies of this letter are being furnished to the New York Office in order that the telephone operators and receptionists will be aware of MISS IRWIN's identity in the event she does call as it is most desirable that she be very courteously received even though the Bureau may instruct that no information be given her.

This letter is being directed to the attention of ASSISTANT DIRECTOR L. B. NICHOLS and, of course, this letter and the copy in St. Louis can be destroyed in the event MR. NICHOLS desires to inform me informally.

3/24/53

Mr. Boardman advised to inform Miss Irwin if
the contact office that our files are
confidential and we cannot be of
help.
JBN
JBN

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

419 New Federal Building
St. Louis, Missouri

October 30, 1953

~~PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

SAINT LOUIS, MO.

Mr. Aaron Benesch called me today. He referred to the editorial which appeared in the St. Louis Post Dispatch for October 29, 1953, entitled "THE FBI AND THE PUBLIC," which was set out in a teletype to the Bureau by Mr. Hostetter at 4:20 P. M.

Mr. Benesch was considerably surprised over the editorial which was critical of the Bureau. He said that he was at a loss to understand why the Post Dispatch would write such an editorial particularly when it was with reference to a character such as John Hager. He felt that the Bureau's record should be viewed from an over all standpoint and said that if a person took that view they would never have written such an editorial.

He told me he did not know any particular individual at the Post Dispatch who was mad at the Bureau and said it must be their editorial policy at the moment that is the cause of such an article.

Respectfully,

J. E. Milnes
J. E. MILNES
SAC

DECLASSIFIED BY 39063 EUD/STP/cw
ON 2/1/01

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RECORDED-38

INDEXED-38

56 NOV 06 1953

194-8-341-119
NOV 5 1953

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EXP. PROC.

NOV 2 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: October 29, 1953

FROM : Mr. Rosen

SUBJECT: GRENAP

SYNOPSIS:

This memorandum represents a summary which the Director requested concerning an editorial entitled "Ab 1, A. 2." which appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on October 26, 1953, and the facts pertinent thereto as developed by investigation.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

The editorial is admittedly prompted by a statement to the Post-Dispatch by John Hager, ex-convict cab driver. The editorial relates Hager as relating his arrest in the early morning hours by two Agents whose dress and manner made him suspicious that they were Bureau Agents until he saw their credentials. The editorial indicates that Hager concludes his telephone was tapped because of a remark made by one of the Agents and questions whether it was necessary to question Hager at that hour. The editorial remarks that the Bureau is not above the law; that there is a Federal law against wire tapping evidence; that constitutional safeguards should not be trampled on; that the Director should have a report on the conduct of his Agents.

On October 24, 1953, the Post-Dispatch published a lengthy story based upon information received from Hager re: accounting his alleged arrest, interview, and suspicion that his telephone was tapped.

On October 27, 1953, Representative Melvin Price (Democrat-Illinois) made a public statement which, in substance, reiterated the above editorial.

The interview of [redacted] on October 24, 1953, was brought about by information furnished by [redacted]. Considerable investigation was conducted by Agents on the evening of October 23, 1953, and the early morning of October 24, 1953, relative to this woman who admitted to Agents and St. Louis police that she had \$200,000 of the missing ransom money in her possession a few days before and that she made an effort to sell this money without success. She implicated [redacted] and said she was acquainted with [redacted] and [redacted]. The latter is [redacted] and her [redacted] had procured [redacted] for Hall and has admitted being in contact with [redacted] [redacted] quoted [redacted] as implicating [redacted] and others.

In order to preclude the St. Louis police from taking any action and to maintain control of the case, instructions were issued at [redacted] October 24, 1953, for the Agents surveilling [redacted] to bring him to the St. Louis Office. These Agents, under instructions, had varied their dress from day to day, [redacted] and at the time they approached [redacted]

cc: 1-Mr. Nichols

(* by SAC Hostetter)

Memorandum to Mr. Ladd

him on this occasion were in sport clothing. They produced their credentials, and brought him to the St. Louis Office. [redacted] was questioned and, after being served with a subpoena calling for Federal Grand Jury appearance by the United States Marshal, was transported at 8:12 a.m. to his place of employment.

SAC Hostetter at St. Louis, asserts that the above-mentioned editorial falsely states that the Agents took [redacted] on a search for the missing money. Mr. Hostetter asserts that the Agents who went to the home of [redacted] said nothing which would justify [redacted] conclusion that his telephone line was tapped. b6 b7C b7D b3

Hostetter points out that [redacted] is an ex-convict and that he admitted [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] He procured a drug for Carl Hall. The Post-Dispatch is aware of [redacted] background. It carried its news story of October 24, 1953, without any verification.

[redacted] later admitted her story was false. An authorized complaint was filed on October 26, 1953, charging her with violation of Section 1001, Title 18, United States Code, in that she furnished false information to Bureau Agents.

ACTION:

The above data, which are elaborated and enlarged upon hereinafter in this memorandum, are set forth for informative purposes.

Memorandum to Mr. Ladd

DETAILS:

The Director has requested a summary, concerning an editorial appearing in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Home Edition, of October 21, 1953, and the facts pertinent thereto as developed by investigation.

The editorial in question is entitled "A. J. A." and admittedly is prompted by a statement made to the Post-Dispatch by John Hager, ex-convict, cab driver. The editorial quotes Hager as saying he was awakened in the early hours of October 21, 1953, by two FBI Agents whose dress and manner made him doubt that they were Bureau Agents until he saw their credentials. Hager said he would accompany the Agents only if they placed him under arrest which they did. He was then questioned at the Federal Building in St. Louis for eight hours and released. The editorial further indicates that Hager concludes his telephone line was tapped because of a remark made by one of the Agents and poses the question as to whether it was necessary for him to be routed out of bed at that hour of the morning. The editorial states that the Bureau should be sure of itself when it seizes someone in the middle of the night; that it is not above the law; and there is a Federal law against use of wire tapped evidence and that constitutional safeguards should not be tampered with by those who represent the law. The editorial concludes that the Director should have a report on the conduct of his Agents in this case.

It is noted that on October 21, 1953, the Post-Dispatch published a lengthy story based principally upon information as had received from Hager. This story recounted the alleged arrest of Hager, the interview of him by Bureau Agents on that date, the fact that his home was searched by St. Louis police officers, and Hager's suspicion that his telephone was tapped.

The Washington City News Picker on October 21, 1953, the day following the appearance of the Post-Dispatch editorial, carried a release made by Representative Melvin Price (Democrat-Illinois) which reiterated the statement that the Director should be informed of the conduct of the Agents in St. Louis in their arrest of Hager. Mr. Price is quoted as saying, "I have always been an admirer of the FBI but I believe that Hoover would be glad to know of the tactics his Agents employed in this instance. This is not a country in which any police organization can enter a man's home at any hour to subject him to interrogation for which there was apparently no new basis. We must guard our rights as citizens against such things."

The questioning of [redacted] in the early morning of October 21, 1953, was brought about by developments involving [redacted]

Memorandum to Mr. Ladd

Prior to the arrival of [] his wife had called Mr. Hostetter who told [] that her husband could call her as soon as he arrived. At 1:45 a.m. on October 24, 1953, [] was permitted to call his attorney and thereafter called his wife on three different occasions. b6 b7C b3

At 6:42, Mr. Hostetter advised [] that we had been informed that he intended to avoid being served with a subpoena calling for his appearance before the Federal Grand Jury at Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Hostetter told [] that the marshal would arrive shortly after 8:00 a.m. to serve him with a subpoena and that thereafter he would be at liberty to depart.

Hager was served by the Marshal's Office at 8:07 a.m. and at 8:12 a.m., Bureau Agents transported Hager to his place of employment at his request.

Mr. Hostetter asserts that the above mentioned editorial reflects that Bureau Agents took [] on a search for the missing money and that this is a false statement. Mr. Hostetter states that the Agents who went to the home of [] said nothing which would justify []'s conclusion that his telephone line was tapped. b2 b7C b6

Mr. Hostetter has reviewed information furnished by St. Louis [] (technical surveillance) and the only incident which might have a bearing on the question of []'s conclusion relates to a conversation at about 8:27 p.m. on October 23, 1953, between [] and Joseph Costello, ex-convict and taxicab company official. In this conversation, Costello asked "You got any of that money left?" [] replied, "Hell no. I gave \$1,180." Costello said, "You ought to take a (inaudible) for yourself for a week or so." [] said, "I'm about to do some damn thing. I got to work. I worked up to about three today when I got the call. I want right down."

Mr. Hostetter points out that [] is an ex-convict and that he admits [] and that he [] Carl Hall. According to Mr. Hostetter, the Post-Dispatch is aware of [] background and it carried the news story of October 24, 1953 mentioned above, without any verification.

Mr. Hostetter points out that [] and former police Lt. [] have been contacting newspaper reporters with great regularity, have made numerous statements to the press, and have kept the press fully informed about any activities on the Bureau's part which have come to their attention. b6 b7C b7D

Mr. Hostetter asserts that at one point it appeared that there was a good possibility that the information furnished by [] was accurate. For this reason, instructions were issued to bring [] to the St. Louis Office in order to make certain that we maintained

Memorandum to Mr. Ladd

complete control of this situation. Mr. Hostetter is certain that if this action had not been taken, [] would have been picked up by St. Louis police detectives.

b6
b7C

Mr. Hostetter states that [] has been under constant physical surveillance by Bureau Agents who have been working twelve hours on and twelve hours off. Agents assigned to the surveillance have been instructed by Mr. Hostetter to vary their attire from day to day, and at times they have been attired in sport shirts to be inconspicuous. The Agents who were on the surveillance on the night of October 23 and the morning of October 24 were wearing sport clothing. These are the Agents who, as described above, brought [] to the St. Louis Office.

It is noted that [] later related the entire story. A complaint authorized by Assistant U. S. Attorney Herbert J. Freer, St. Louis, was filed on October 24, 1950, charging [] with violation of Section 1001, Title 18, United States Code, in that she furnished false information to the FBI. A bond of \$10,000 was set.

Freer
JP

Freer

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

DATE: Oct. 26, 1953

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Harbo _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Gearty _____
 Mohr _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
 Miss Gandy _____

I called Aaron Benesch, Managing Editor of the St. Louis Globe Democrat, and told him the Director appreciated his interest and was glad to furnish him with a statement, which I read as set forth in the attached memo. Benesch was most appreciative and stated this will do him a great deal of good personally and to tell the Director we know where he is if we ever want anything. He stated he will not forget this and thinks it was a very decent thing for the Director to do. He commented that one sure learns where their friends are. I told him we pretty well know where ours are and that was one reason why the Director was glad to give him a statement.

Benesch was most appreciative and asked that his deep appreciation be relayed to the Director.

cc: Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Jones

LBN:MF

NOV 3 1953

ADDENDUM, LBN:MF 10/26

SAC Milnes in a conversation stated that he had heard from the Chicago Office and the Chicago Tribune, Chicago Daily News, were toying with the idea of printing the ransom list. Milnes wondered about the 7 columns on pages 22-23 being out of sequence and whether he should call Benesch. I told him I thought nothing should be done at this moment as we did not have the full details as yet and the numbers were correct but were only out of sequence. I advised Milnes of the statement we had given Benesch and told Milnes of course he was not to make any comment if he got any queries about this. Milnes wondered what our course of action were to be if the Post Dispatch published the ransom list and I told him if he got inquiries from the Post Dispatch he should simply no comment. I think, however, if the Chicago Tribune and other papers run the complete listing of the ransom lists, then we should give them statements similar to that which we gave the St. Louis Globe Democrat, merely substituting the name of the paper.

EXCLUDED

SAINT LOUIS Post Dispatch

SAINT LOUIS, MO.

56 NOV 06 1953

388

194-8-341

NOT RECORDED

133 NOV 5 1953

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN

7-6920-1708

Milnes stated Benesch invited him to lunch today. He told Benesch he would do so but was tied up at the moment. I told Milnes he should not be going to lunch with Benesch at the present time, to wait until the Greenlease case cools down.

L. B. Nichols

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: Oct. 26, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson ☒
 Ladd ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Clegg ☒
 Glavin ☒
 Harbo ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tracy ☒
 Gearty ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Winterrowd ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holloman ☒
 Sizoo ☒
 Miss Gandy ☒

Aaron Benesch, Managing Editor of the St. Louis Globe Democrat, with whom we have had friendly relations, particularly when he was the Washington correspondent of that publication, called. He stated his paper is running the serial numbers of the ransom list. This is a terrific job and will fill four pages. He has checked with Chicago and Kansas City and he cannot find anyone else who is doing this and wondered if we had heard anything as to whether anyone else was doing it. I told him that would not be controlling because in times past papers have run ransom lists. He stated that he was particularly anxious to do everything he possibly could and naturally he was wondering if there was any comment that could be given to the Globe Democrat for their action. I told him I did not know of anything at the moment, but that if there was anything I, of course, would be glad to call him. He asked if I would advise the Director of their action because he was certain the Director would want to say something. I told him obviously there are lots of times we would like to say something and it was not possible to do so. He stated he understood but if we could make any comment, to call him at his private number Garfield 2682.

The Globe Democrat has been decent as contrasted to the St. Louis Post Dispatch. I would like to recommend that the Director give the following statement to Benesch:

"The action of the St. Louis Globe Democrat in publishing the list of serial numbers of the unrecovered ransom money paid in the Greenlease kidnaping case is indeed commendable and is an illustration of the day to day contributions being made by the press in the interest of public service."

this newspaper

The Globe Democrat is a morning paper and if we do anything, this should be done this evening. I am motivated by two reasons, namely, the fact that Benesch has been friendly in the past and secondly, this would be a slap at the St. Louis Post Dispatch. Mr. Ladd concurs with the proposed statement.

cc: Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. J nes

LBN:MP

ST. LOUIS GLOBE DEMOCRAT

✓

6-1243

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: GRENAP

DATE: October 28, 1953

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

_____ called. The St. Louis Dispatch is after him as to what will happen if an innocent individual finds one of the ransom bills in the Greenlease case, whether he will be reimbursed for the ransom money or if he will be a suspect. _____ thought we should say something.

I told _____ that I did not know what we could say; that there were all sorts of ramifications and anything that was said now would tie us down when something came up. I asked _____ what he would do if somebody came in with \$200,000 who got it innocently; that our appropriations would not justify reimbursing the individual for \$200,000 and then turning the ransom money back to Greenlease. I further told him that we could not say what would be done if an individual did come in who was innocent; that, obviously, we probably would have to do some checking; that certainly no innocent person would suffer, but that it would be very unwise to make any comment; that we had given careful consideration to this; that our Agents were getting inquiries all over the field and that we were all no commenting and that if he said anything, it would shove the props out from under us

He said he agreed and, accordingly, would not say anything.

In the meantime, Joe Hanlon of the St. Louis Post Dispatch put the same question to me and I told him there was just no comment that could be made.

cc - Mr. Ladd

cc - Mr. Rosen

LBN:ptm

*No comment
must be adhered to*

10/28/53

*SAC Milwaukee at St. Louis
also advised to stick to
no comment on such inquiries*

OCT 28 1953

OCT 28 1953

OCT 30 1953

OCT 28 1953

J. B. W. 23

b6
b7C

FBI, ST. LOUIS 10-26-53 1//2-20 PM MML

DIRECTOR, URGENT

Saint Louis, Mo.

for
GRENAP. THE ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH, OCT. TWENTY SIX INSTANT ISSUE, CONTAINS AN EDITORIAL ENTITLED QUOTE AT ONE AM UNQUOTE WHICH READS AS FOLLOWS. QUOTE, DOES THE FBI MAKE A PRACTICE OF GOING AROUND AT ONE O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING AND GETTING PEOPLE IT WANTS TO QUESTION OUT OF BED. THE QUESTION IS PROMPTED BY THE STATEMENT MADE TO THE POST DISPATCH BY JOHN HAGER, THE ST. LOUIS TAXICAB DRIVER, WHO GAVE THE ORIGINAL TIP THAT LED TO THE ARREST OF THE GREENLEASE CASE KIDNAPERS. IF HAGER'S WORD IS TO BE BELIEVED DASH AND IT HAS NOT BEEN DENIED BY THE FBI OFFICER IN CHARGE DASH TWO FBI AGENTS WENT TO THE HOUSE WHERE THE TAXICAB DRIVER LIVES EARLY SATURDAY MORNING. HE TOLD THE POST DISPATCH THAT THEY PROCEEDED TO HIS BEDROOM WHERE THEY WOKT HIM OUT OF A SLEEP. THE DRESS AND MANNER OF THE MEN, SO HAGER SAID, MADE HIM DOUBT THAT THEY WERE FBI AGENTS UNTIL THEY SHOWED HIM CREDENTIALS. THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE VISIT STILL PUZZLED HIM SO HE SAID HE WOULD GO WITH THEM ONLY IF THEY PUT HIM UNDER ARREST, WHICH THEY DID. THEY FIRST TOOK HIM ON A SEARCH FOR THE MISSING RANSOM MONEY AND THEN AT THE FEDERAL BUILDING HE WAS QUESTIONED FOR EIGHT HOURS. APPARENTLY ALL THIS WAS FRUITLESS FOR HE WAS RELEASED. HAGER, WHO CONCLUDES THAT HIS TELEPHONE LINE WAS TAPPED BECAUSE OF A REMARK MADE BY ONE OF THE MEN WHO GOT HIM OUT OF BED, CERTAINLY WAS NOT LEAVING TOWN AT THE TIME HE WAS SEIZED. HE WAS ASLEEP IN HIS HOME. JUST HOW NECESSARY XX WAS IT THAT HE BE ROUTED OUT OF BED AT SUCH AN HOUR TO START A MARATHON QUESTIONING. WOULD NOT THE NEXT MORNING HAVE DONE AS WELL. JOHN HAGER MAY KNOW SOMETHING ABOUT THE MISSING MONEY. HE MAY
94-8-341
KNOW NOTHING IN ANY CASE, THE FBI OUGHT TO BE SURE OF ITSELF WHEN IT

56 NOV 6 1953

NOT RECORDED
133 NOV 5 1953

ORIGINAL FILED IN 7-6920

WHEN IT SEIZES SOMEONE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE NIGHT. THE
FBI IS NOT ABOVE THE LAW. A MAN'S HOME IS HIS CASTLE AND THERE IS A
FEDERAL LAW AGAINST USE OF WIRETAPPED EVIDENCE. SOLVING THE RANSOM MONEY
IS IMPORTANT, BUT IT IS FAR MORE IMPORTANT THAT CONSTITUTIONAL
SAFEGUARDS NOT BE RAMPPLED ON BY THOSE WHO REPRESENT THE LAW. DIRECTOR
J. EDGAR HOOVER OUGHT TO HAVE A REPORT ON THE CONDUCT OF HIS AGENTS IN
THIS CASE. UNQUOTE. [] WAS NOT TAKEN ON A SEARCH FOR THE MISSING R
RANSOM MONEY. SOMETIME AFTER HE ARRIVED AT THE ST. LOUIS OFFICE HE WAS
ADVISED THAT INFORMATION HAD BEEN RECEIVED TO THE EFFECT THAT HE
PLANNED TO LEAVE ST. LOUIS IN ORDER TO AVOID TESTIFYING BEFORE THE
FEDERAL GRAND JURY AT KCMO AND THAT THE USM AT SLMO WOULD SERVE HIM
WITH A SUBPOENA AT ABOUT EIGHT AM AFTER WHICH HE WOULD BE RELEASED.
USM AT SLMO DID SERVE THIS SUBPOENA AT ABOUT EIGHT AM. THE AGENTS
WHO WENT TO []'S HOME AND BROUGHT HIM TO THE ST. LOUIS OFFICE MADE
NO REMARK FROM WHICH [] COULD CONCLUDE THAT HIS TELEPHONE LINE WAS
TAPPED. THIS IS DEFINITELY AN ASSUMPTION ON HIS PART AND IT IS
APPARENT THAT HE FURNISHED THIS INFORMATION TO THE PRESS IN ORDER TO
EMBARRASS THE BUREAU. IN CONNECTION WITH THIS MATTER, IT SHOULD BE
NOTED THAT THE SAME NEWSPAPER CARRIES A FRONT PAGE STORY IN THE SAME
ISSUE TO THE EFFECT THAT LT. LOUIS SHOULDERS HAS STATED HE WILL
REFUSE TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY AT KCMO. SHOULDERS
STATES HE EXPECTS TO BE BEFORE THE GRAND JURY ONLY FOR A FEW MINUTES,
JUST LONG ENOUGH TO VOICE HIS REFUSAL TO TESTIFY.

b6
b7C
b3

HGSTETTER

HOLD

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: Oct. 26, 1953

FROM : Mr. Rosen

TIME OF CALL: 1:30 (EST)

SUBJECT: GRENAP

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

SAC Hostetter at St. Louis called to advise this morning's edition of the St. Louis Post Dispatch carries an article with the headline to the effect ST. Louis, Mo. that Shoulders says he will refuse to testify before the United States Grand Jury, that he will not disclose his informants in the kidnaping case, that new discrepancies on Shoulders' activities have been found. The article continues that Shoulders and his landlady June George had been subpoenaed to appear on Wednesday before the Federal Grand Jury at Kansas City. Shoulders is quoted to the effect that he is going to stand on his constitutional rights and refuse to testify and June George will do likewise. Shoulders is also quoted to the effect that he is not afraid he will incriminate himself but will refuse to testify since he is now a civilian. The article states that Shoulders indicated he has spent 27 years as a police officer and has always kept confidential his informants and he speculates that the Grand Jury will want to know the names of his informants. Shoulders is also quoted as saying that he has other informants in the case besides Hager and that he did not disclose Hager's name as being the informant.

Shoulders stated, according to the article, that he would go before the Grand Jury only long enough to state that he refuses to testify. SAC Hostetter advises that the article continues to rehash various phases of the case. Hostetter advises that he has no information concerning Shoulders activities other than appears in the above article and was contacting the Bureau for its information regarding this article.

cc: Mr. Nichols

RLB:fc

194-8-341- ✓
NOT RECORDED
133 OCT 30 1953

56 NOV 3 1953

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN 7-6920-14513

FBI, ST. LOUIS 10-26-53 4-14 PM BSI

DIRECTOR AND SAC, KANSAS CITY U R G E N T

GRENAPE. FRONT PAGE ARTICLE SL ^{ST. LOUIS} POST DISPATCH OCT. TWENTY SIX ISSUE
 CARRIES HEADLINES QUOTE SHOULDERS SAYS HE WILL REFUSE TO TESTIFY BEFORE
 U. S. GRAND JURY UNQUOTE. THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE DIRECTLY
 ATTRIBUTED TO SHOULDERS. QUOTE I AM GOING TO STAND ON MY
 CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND REFUSE TO TESTIFY UNQUOTE. QUOTE MISS GEORGE
 WILL DO LIKEWISE UNQUOTE. QUOTE IT IS NOT THAT I'M AFRAID OF INCRIMIN-
 ATING MYSELF BUT I REFUSE TO DISCLOSE OR DIVULGE THE NAMES OF MY INFOR-
 MANTS THAT HELPED ME CATCH THE KIDNAPERS. IN MY TWENTY SEVEN YEARS OF
 POLICE WORK I HAVE ALWAYS KEPT CONFIDENCES AND I DON'T INTEND TO CHANGE
 NOW. IT IS APPARENT THE GRAND JURY WILL WANT TO KNOW THE NAMES OF
 THOSE WHO GAVE ME INFO ON THE KIDNAPING UNQUOTE. QUOTE I WOULD LIKE
 TO POINT OUT THAT I NEVER DISCLOSED THAT HAGER WAS MY INFORMANT UNQUOTE E.
 QUOTE AS A RESIGNED MEMBER OF THE POLICE DEPT. DASH AS AN ORDINARY CITIZEN
 DASH I CAN DO THIS UNQUOTE. HE ADDED QUOTE AS A POLICE OFFICER IT WOULD
 HARDLY BE POSSIBLE UNQUOTE. THE ARTICLE ALSO STATES THAT SHOULDERS
 PLANS TO GO TO KC BUT SAID HE EXPECTS TO BE BEFORE THE GRAND JURY
 ONLY A FEW MOMENTS DASH JUST LONG ENOUGH TO VOICE HIS REFUSAL TO
 TESTIFY. [REDACTED] HAS ADVISED THAT [REDACTED] THIS
 AFTERNOON CONTACTED A REPORTER OF THE GLOBE DEMOCRAT FROM SL AND RE-
 FERRED TO THE ABOVE STORY IN THE POST DISPATCH. HE TOLD THE GLOBE
 REPORTER THAT HE HAD NEVER SAID THAT HE WOULD HIDE BEHIND
 END PAGE ONE

94-8-34-✓
 NOT RECORDED
 133 OCT 30 1953

b2
 b6
 b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN 7-6930-15

56 NOV 2 1953

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

PAGE TWO

HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND THAT HE HAD SENT A TELEGRAM TO THE USA
AT KCMO TO THE EFFECT THAT HE WOULD BE IN KCMO AT NINE AM WED. AND
WOULD TESTIFY, AND THAT [REDACTED] WOULD ALSO TESTIFY. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT HE HAD ADDITIONAL INFO ABOUT THIS AND THAT SOME
WOULD BE AVAILABLE IN VERY NEAR FUTURE, AT WHICH TIME BUREAU WILL BE
ADVISED. TWA RECORDS SL REFLECT THAT [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] TELE-
PHONE GOODFELLOW EIGHT EIGHT EIGHT EIGHT, HAVE RESERVATIONS ON FLIGHT
THREE NINE THREE FROM SL TO KC, DEPARTING EIGHT FORTY EIGHT PM OCT.
TWENTY SEVEN NEXT, ARRIVING KC TEN PM SAME DATE.

HOSTETTER

b6
b7C
b2

CORR LINE 6 WRD 2 SHD BE "TWA"

END AND ACK IN O PLS

WA 521 PM OK FBI WASH DC COW

KC OK FBI KC HD

TU DISC PLS

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE Oct. 26, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

RA SUBJECT: GRENAP

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Harbo _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Gearty _____
 Mohr _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
 Miss Gandy _____

SAC Hostetter called from St. Luis. He stated that ^{the} St. Louis Post Dispatch has a very regred editorial criticizing the Bureau for the arrest of taxicab driver John Hager at 1:00 a.m., Saturday morning. It concludes by stating that the Director should have the report of this incident. I told Hostetter to send the editorial in by teletype along with the highlights of the background as he knew it, and then get a more detailed explanation as quickly as possibly and send it in air mial special delivery. He stated he would do this. b6 b7C

Hostetter stated that after they did pick [] up and took him to the office, they let him call his wife and it is Hostetter's understanding that within a matter of minutes, his wife called the St. Louis Post Dispatch. He further stated they have been keeping twenty-four surveillance on [] and naturally the surveilling agents are forced to dress and look the part, and that [] makes a point out of this, which is referred to in the deitorial. The statement is also made in the skiborial that [] thinks that his telephones are tapped. Hostetter stated that they are tapped but there is no reason for [] to know about this. I told him to get his teletype in furnishing the background.

cc: Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Rosen

LBN:arm

94-8-341 - /
NOT RECORDED

128 OCT 29 1953

6 NOV 2 1953

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN 7-6920-1323

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: Oct. 23, 1953

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Ladd
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

NT
I called SAC Milnes of St. Louis with reference to the

statement in the attached letter "arrangements were made for me to see representatives of the St. Louis Post Dispatch and St. Louis Globe Democrat." I inquired of Milnes as to the meaning of this and what arrangements were made.

Milnes stated that the St. Louis Post Dispatch reporter and the St. Louis Globe Democrat reporter who cover the Bureau's field office both called and wanted to meet Milnes on his arrival. They both came to the office. He accordingly arranged to see them.

He has not called on the executives of the St. Louis Post Dispatch and has no intention of calling on the executives of the St. Louis Post Dispatch. I told him we just wanted to be certain that he carried out the Bureau's instructions.

He then inquired as to what his course of action should be if one of the executives of the St. Louis Post Dispatch called him and wanted to see him at some time in the future. I told him we would cross that bridge when we came to it. *They can come to see him at our office*

Milnes then stated that Commissioner I. A. Long who is president of the Police Commissioners, called and invited him to lunch. Long made it clear that it was purely personal. Milnes did have lunch with him. There was no discussion about the Grenap case. Long was very cordial. He did make the remark that he, Long, had always understood that there had been excellent cooperation between the Bureau and the Chief of Police prior to the Grenap case, that he saw no reason why this cooperation should not continue. Milnes stated that it was his aim to cooperate wherever possible. Long told him he wanted to help out in any possible way and would assist him in cooperation and would do all he could to help. Long then stated the only matter which has come up had been the misquotations on the part of some of their people. Milnes stated that had to do with the Greenlease case and he did not care to comment.

LBN:FML

194-8-341-
NOT RECORDED

128 OCT 30 1953

55 NOV 4 1953

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

NOV 1953

THREE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 7-6920-1496

SAC Milnes Po
Advised.
10/26/53
10/27/53

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

419 New Federal Building
St. Louis, Missouri

October 22, 1953

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I arrived in St. Louis at 8:20 A. M., October 21, 1953.

Arrangements were made for me to see representatives of the St. Louis Post Dispatch and St. Louis Globe Democrat. The interviews were very cordial and no reference whatsoever was made to the Grenap Case. They did not inquire and I did not suggest. The articles in the newspapers about my arrival in St. Louis have been apparently satisfactory and the clippings have been sent to the Bureau. One article in the St. Louis Post Dispatch did mention that former SAC Thornton advised that he had no comment to make as to whether the Grenap Case had any bearing on his transfer.

As you can guess the general work in the office has suffered somewhat as a result of the Grenap special. However, we are taking steps at once in order to take those Agents not devoting their time to the Grenap Case and assigning them to the general work in the office on the basis of first things first.

Respectfully,

J. E. Milnes
J. E. Milnes
SAC

DEC 1 81 6302 2EC

DEC 1 53 02 6W

194-8-341-✓

NOT RECORDED

128 OCT 30 1953

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN 7-6930-1401

NOV 23 1953
23 1953

FBI, ST. LOUIS 10-19-53 5-35 AM CS

DIRECTOR, FBI URGENT

Saint Louis Post Dispatch
Saint Louis, Mo.

GRENAP. RE MY TELEPHONE CALL TO BUREAU TEN EIGHTEEN LAST. COLONEL I.A. LONG, PRESIDENT, ST. LOUIS POLICE BOARD, AT THREE PM TODAY CALLED THORNTON AND ADVISED THE POLICE BOARD FELT THE POST DISPATCH ARTICLE PUBLISHED ON SUNDAY OCT. EIGHTEEN, REQUIRED A STATEMENT. COL. LONG ADVISED HE WAS CALLING THORNTON AS HE PROMISED TO DO PRIOR TO MAKING ANY STATEMENT. THORNTON ADVISED LONG THE FBI WOULD CONTINUE TO QUOTE NO COMMENT UNQUOTE ALL QUERIES AND THORNTON STATED THAT NO CONTROL COULD BE HAD OVER ~~AND~~ ANY STATEMENT HE MIGHT CONSIDER PROPER BUT ALSO STATED THE FBI COULD NOT AUTHORIZE OR APPROVE ANY STATEMENT THE BOARD MIGHT MAKE CONCERNING ANY MEMBER OF THE FBI HAVING BEEN IN CONFERENCE WITH CHIEF OF POLICE O-CONNELL AND THE POLICE BOARD. LONG INDICATED HE THOUGHT A STATEMENT MUST BE MADE BUT WANTED TO CONTINUE COMPLETE COOPERATION WITH THE FBI. HE ASSURED THE FBI ALSO DESIRED COMPLETE COOPERATION. LONG STATED ANY STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE POLICE BOARD WOULD CONFINE ITSELF TO THE BOARD'S ACTIONS AND NO REFERENCE WOULD BE MADE TO THORNTON OR ANY FBI PARTICIPATION IN A CONFERENCE TODAY.

HOSTETTER

END AND ACK PLS

1142 AM OK FBI WA DP

TU DISC I

194-8-341-
NOT RECORDED
133 OCT 26 1953

56 OCT 29 1953

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN 7-6920-1206

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DATE: October 14, 1963

FROM : A. Rosen

Call at 10:15 a.m.

at 10:30 a.m.

SUBJECT: MURKIN

Tolson
A. J. Felt
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SAC Hostetter was contacted at St. Louis and advised of the Director's instructions to the effect that we must (1) make certain we maintain no comment position in the field, (2) attend no further meetings with Colonel Loup until he advises us of the purpose and we can ascertain if he intends to give publicity to such meetings, and (3) keep strictly to ourselves investigative developments until such time as the Bureau in Washington decides to advise the St. Louis Police since they admit the "Post Dispatch" has a source within their Department.

Mr. Hostetter was also advised of the Director's inquiry as to whether we are furnishing to the St. Louis Police our step-by-step progress in this case. [redacted] stated that he wanted to assure the Bureau that neither [redacted] nor anyone else at St. Louis was advising the police of the progress of our investigation. Mr. Hostetter was then asked how much detailed information is finding its way into the press. Mr. Hostetter stated that the St. Louis papers and the Police Department know [redacted] and his background and have one source speculating on their own. The newspapermen have been to the Town House and have interviewed the manager, bell ops, taxi drivers, and other people who are possible sources of information. Mr. Hostetter pointed out that Reporter Link of the "St. Louis Post Dispatch," who has the reputation of being a outstanding crimereporter, is known to be working on this case.

b6
b7C

St. Louis Mo.

Hostetter was asked if anyone in the FBI had made the statement that no suitcases were brought with Hall to the police station when he was arrested. Mr. Hostetter stated that no one in the St. Louis Division had made any statement on this matter.

ACTION TAKEN: It was again emphasized to Mr. Hostetter that he must "no comment" all inquiries and that absolutely nothing must be furnished to the St. Louis Police Department about our investigation without Bureau authorization.

FLP:mfb-new

cc - Mr. Nichols

OCT 22 1963

318

SL

Heady. After conferring with you and Mr. Nichols, ASAC Simon was contacted at 3:30 p.m. and advised that the St. Louis Office's comment to any press inquiries concerning the "Post Dispatch" story should be strictly "no comment." ASAC Simon was instructed to advise Colonel Long of the St. Louis Police Board that no authorization could be given for him to state that he had talked to an FBI representative and that the FBI was going to state "no comment" to any inquiries concerning this story. ASAC Simon was further instructed not to protest Colonel Long's failure to advise ~~he~~ he and Mr. Thornton were to attend a Police Board meeting and Colonel Long's failure to advise them that he had informed the Press of the Police meeting and that the FBI would be present. ASAC Simon was advised, however, that in the future, he should determine the nature of any meetings with Colonel Long prior to attending them. ASAC Simon advised in connection with the possible source of the news article appearing in the "Post Dispatch" that it has been determined that [redacted] St. Louis, Missouri, the [redacted]

[redacted] is a printer for the St. Louis "Post Dispatch." He has not been interviewed to date by the St. Louis Office; however, [redacted]

[redacted] has been talked to briefly. [redacted] is presently residing in the home of [redacted] and has lived there for the past few days. [redacted] is now looking for another place to live since he has acquired money as a reward.

1. Make certain we maintain no comment position here & in the field.

2. See that no further meetings are held with Col. Long until he lets us know purpose & we can ascertain if he has or intends to give publicity to such meetings.

3. See that we keep any developments in our investigation strictly held until such time as we here decide to advise St. Louis Police. They admit St. Louis Post Dispatch has source within their Dept.

H.

FBI, ST. LOUIS 10/18/53 1-03 CEC

DIRECTOR FBI

3
GRENAP. RE STATEMENT OF [REDACTED] ^O Saint Louis AS REPORTED IN POST DISPATCH
Saint Louis, MO. [REDACTED] IN

INTERVIEW TODAY ADVISED THE POST DISPATCH ARTICLE HAD MISQUOTED HER,
THAT SHE HAD TOLD THEM SHE DID NOT THINK [REDACTED] APPEARED TO BE THE
MAN TO WHOM [REDACTED] SHE ADVISED THAT SHE DEFINITELY
DID NOT STATE THAT THE MAN HAD BLACK HAIR. SHE TOLD AGENTS TODAY THAT
IF ANYTHING THE MAN-S HAIR WAS SANDY, THIN, AND STRAIGHT AND THAT HE
HAD PINK CHEEKS. SHE ALSO ADVISED THAT [REDACTED] IN SOME WAY WAS SIMILAR
IN STATURE, ROUND FACE AND PROTRUDING EYES. [REDACTED] NOW ADVISES
THAT SHE DOUBTS IF SHE COULD RECALL OR POSITIVELY IDENTIFY THE MAN.

b6
b7c

SIMON

END AND ACK PLS

209 AM OK FBI WA R 2

ORIGINAL FILED IN 7-6920-1038

194-8-341-1
NOT RECORDED
133 OCT 21 1953

56 OCT 22 1953

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: October 12, 1933

FROM : M. A. Jones ✓

SUBJECT: *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH AND
ST. JOSEPH NEWS-PRESS AND GAZETTE

Tolson	_____
Ladd	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Clegg	_____
Glavin	_____
Hatch	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Tracy	_____
Gandy	_____
Mohr	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Sizoo	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

In view of the recent unfavorable editorial in the St. Joseph News-Press and Gazette, Arthur V. Burrowes, Editor, and Henry D. Bradley, Publisher, of this newspaper have been removed from the Bureau's mailing list as you requested.

You further requested the same action concerning the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. You are advised that no one from this paper is presently on any of the Bureau's mailing lists.

MAJ:moq

✓

B

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT :

DATE: Oct. 12, 1953

Tolson
Ladd
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Nease
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Aaron Benesch called Sunday from St. Louis. He was formerly the Washington correspondent of the Globe Democrat and now is Managing Editor. He has always been friendly. He stated that we, of course, know who our friends are. He was wondering if there was anything he could do to help in view of the nasty ~~Post-Dispatch~~ ^{SAINT LOUIS} editorial which he then read to me. The substance was that the Nation was horrified at the kidnapping, will insist on the death penalty, then goes on to say that the FBI likes to keep its reputation as bright as brass but it is now somewhat tarnished; that through the overzealousness of J. Edgar Hoover's press relation man, an impression was created that the FBI solved the case; that more than its reputation was involved when it stated that Hall admitted the killing; that in the haste they released the record of the wrong Bonnie Heady which the FBI now says is a case of mistaken identity. The editorial then quotes with approval the St. Joseph, Missouri, editorial raising the question of whether the FBI's action resulted in an attempt to scoop the police.

Benesch stated he of course knew this was not true and he would like to help if there was any way he possibly could. Naturally he wanted information. I told him there was nothing we could tell him. He called me a short time ago and stated he thought the developments had been excellent and that he is very happy over the results; that there should be some red faces; that he would like now to get enough information which would enable him to do some speculative writing without attribution to anyone in a vein which would give the Bureau full credit and completely answer once and for all some of the criticism that has been directed; that he of course would need additional information and he was wondering if we could let the SAC or someone in St. Louis talk to them in general terms; that anything furnished would not be used with attribution.

94-341-
NOT RECORDED
126 OCT 15 1953

cc: Mr. Ladd

Mr. Rosen

OCT 19 1953

RECEIVED ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN 7-6720

I asked him what he had in mind. He wanted to know if there was any reason to believe anyone else was involved other than Heady and Hall. I told him on this I did not see how anybody could add to the statement we put out this morning which clearly stated that Hall and Heady absolved Marsh; that the FBI has discontinued its search for Marsh; that certainly this means that Heady and Hall have taken the responsibility and Marsh is no longer in the case.

He then wondered if there were any clues as to the money. I told him there was nothing that could be said. He again brought up the matter of furnishing a general picture. I told him I did not see how we could conceivably change our position. He then asked if as a personal favor I would ask the Director. I told him I, of course, would be glad to do so but I did not see how the Director, as much as he would like to help him, could make any exception but that if there was anything, we would call him at Garfield 2682.

The Globe Democrat is a morning paper and the Post Dispatch is an afternoon paper.

Along these same lines, Bob Armstrong, Washington correspondent of the Globe Democrat, came in and asked if it would be possible to get a picture of the bullet found in the station wagon and the gun being compared in the Laboratory. I told him I knew of no way whereby this could be done but that we would keep him in mind if there was any change.

In this connection, Armstrong called McGuire a short time ago and stated his desk had told him that there was a feeling in St. Louis that the police had not been given enough credit in today's developments; that our office is declining all comment. Armstrong stated this is the desk's statement and not, as far as he knew, any statement from any police officer, and that obviously they were fishing.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd *DL*

DATE: October 18, 1953

FROM : Mr. Rosen *Re*

SUBJECT: GRENAP

Time of call, 12:04 p.m., EST

✓
 Glavin
 Harbo
 Rosen
 Tracy
 Gandy
 Mohr
 Winterrowd
 Tele. Room
 Holloman
 Sizoo
 Miss Gandy

ASAC Simon at St. Louis called to advise that SAC Thornton has just received a call from Commissioner Long of the St. Louis Police Department who asked that SAC Thornton come to see him immediately. Simon stated that he was going along with SAC Thornton to see the Commissioner, that they would find out what was on the commissioner's mind and would make no comments, and would advise the Bureau immediately upon completion of their talk with Commissioner Long.

CC: 1 - Mr. Nichols
 Room 5640

RLB:amh

Time of call: 2:18 p.m. and 3:30 p.m., EST

ADDENDUM: ASAC Simon called and stated that he and SAC Thornton went to Chief of Police O'Connell's office after being invited to do so by Commissioner Long of the St. Louis Police Board. Upon arrival at the Chief of Police's office, they found no one there and were advised by Commissioner Long's secretary that Commissioner Long would be at the Police Board meeting room upstairs. Upon arrival at the Board meeting room Colonel Childress and Colonel Willer of the Police Board were in the room and Colonel Long and Chief O'Connell came into the room immediately thereafter. After the meeting had been in progress for approximately twenty minutes, Commissioner Glenn, also a member of the Police Board, came into the room.

ASAC Simon stated that in the Sunday morning edition, October 18, 1953, of the St. Louis "Post Dispatch" there is an article entitled "Discrepancies Reported Found by FBI in Police Account of Kidnap Money."

St. Louis, Mo.

ASAC Simon advised that Colonel Long at the bitset stated he had read the above news article in the "Post Dispatch" and wondered whether the source of the article was the FBI. Colonel Long was advised by Mr. Thornton that the FBI had given no information to the Press regarding this story and the FBI was not the source of the story.

Colonel Long stated that the story was, of course, a black mark on the St. Louis Police Department, but, nevertheless, he wanted

RLB:bac

SLR

the chips to fall where they may. Colonel Long stated that he wanted to make some comment to the Press regarding this story or he would like Mr. Thornton to make some comment to the Press to the effect that the "Post Dispatch" article did not originate with the FBI. The Board members in attendance admitted that it would not be possible to determine if the article came from the St. Louis Police Department. They also stated that local reporters had sources of information within the Police Department although the source was not specifically named.

It was pointed out to Colonel Long that if comment was made it would only lead to further speculation; that it would not be desirable to be stampeded by the Press and that if the Police or the FBI were placed in the position of having to comment on Press speculation it would be a very undesirable position. Colonel Fielding Childress, Vice President of the Police Board then commented that he thought the above position was correct and the less said about the story the better. Colonel Fielding Childress then drew a comparison between the St. Louis "Post Dispatch" and the "Daily Worker" in that they both tried to infer in their stories that the stories were from authoritative source when actually there was no authoritative source.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Colonel Long wanted to know and it was suggested by other members of the Police Board present whether SAC Thornton could say to any future press inquiries on the matter reported in the "Post Dispatch" concerning the FBI finding discrepancies in the Police account of the kidnap money the following statement: "My only comment is no comment as it has been throughout the case." Colonel Long was asked that if the FBI could not make the above statement to the press inquiries what would be the feeling of the FBI if he, himself, told the Press that he had talked to an FBI representative and the FBI had made no comment on the story. Colonel Long gave assurances that he would make no comment of any kind to the Press concerning this matter until he heard from the St. Louis Office. Colonel Long stated that in any event if he decided to make a statement he would first check with the St. Louis Office.

ASAC Simon also advised that approximately ten minutes before the meeting ended he cautioned Colonel Long that it would be very undesirable to make any comment indicating that the FBI had met with the Board. At this point, Colonel Long advised that after he had requested SAC Thornton to come and see him he was met in the hall by a reporter for the St. Louis "Globe Democrat." He asked if the Board was going to have a meeting and if so, was the FBI going to be there. Colonel Long stated that he did not want to make a misstatement and he answered "yes" to the above inquiry from the reporter. Colonel Long was apologetic according to ASAC Simon and stated he would make no further comment. ASAC Simon stated that Chief O'Connell and the Board members wanted the FBI to make any inquiries necessary regarding Lt. [redacted] and the circumstances surrounding the arrest of Hall and

Here again we are double-crossed!.

H.

10-19-53 12 PM
SAC Has letter at
St. Louis, advised
JW

The post office
still has the
nasty

FBI, ST. LOUIS 10-13-53 2-17 PM BSI

DIRECTOR, FBI URGENT

SAINT
GRENAP. THE FOLLOWING EDITORIAL APPEARS ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH,
OCT. THIRTEEN, "BLACKEST EVIL COMPOUNDED" "AS FBI NOW PIECES TO- SAINT LOUIS
MO
GETHER THE FULL STORY, THE KIDNAPING OF BOBBY GREENLEASE EMERGES
AS AN EVEN MORE REVOLTING AND COLD BLOODED CRIME THAN HAD FIRST
BEEN SUPPOSED. ASSUMING THAT THE FBI CAN BACK UP WITH EVIDENCE
SUFFICIENT TO CONVINCE A JURY THE ACCOUNT IT GIVES THE PUBLIC, THERE
IS LITTLE QUESTION THAT ANY JURY ANYWHERE WOULD VOTE TO IMPOSE THE
SEVEREST PENALTY OF THE SEVEREST LAW ON THOSE DULY CONVICTED OF
THIS CRIME. FOR, ACCORDING TO THE FBI, THE EVIL OF THE CRIME IT-
SELF WAS COMPOUNDED BY DETAILED PLANNING IN ADVANCE, NOT ONLY OF
THE KIDNAPING, BUT OF THE MURDER. THE GRAVE WAS PREPARED BEFORE
THERE WAS A BODY TO OCCUPY IT. THE KILLING WAS PLOTTED BEFORE THE
CHILD HAD BEEN SEIZED, AND ACCOMPLISHED BEFORE ANY RANSOM WAS ASKED.
IF ANYTHING IS WORSE THAN WANTON MURDER AS AN INCIDENT TO KIDNAPING,
IT IS KIDNAPING AS AN INCIDENT TO A WANTON MURDER. EMOTIONS ARE SO
THOROUGHLY TAXED BY SUCH A CRIME THAT THE TEMPTATION IS STRONG TO
CAST ABOUT FOR SCAPEGOATS. AS THE KIDNAPER WAS A PAROLED CONVICT,
SOME WILL MAKE OF THIS CRIME A CASE AGAINST PAROLE. AS NARCOTICS
AND LIQUOR AIDED THE CRIMINAL MENTALITIES WHICH PLANNED THE DEED
SOME WILL SEEK THE EXPLANATION THERE. BUT THE TRUTH IS THAT CRIMINALITY
OF SUCH DIMENSIONS DEFIES ANY SINGLE OR SIMPLE EXPLANATION,"

END PAGE ONE

56 OCT 16 1953

94-8-341-
NOT RECORDED
126 OCT 15 1953

ORIGINAL FILED IN 7-6920-841

PAGE TWO

"AND WOULD PROBABLY BREAK THROUGH ANY LEGAL OR SOCIAL SYSTEM SET UP TO CONTAIN IT. WHATEVER MAY BE HIDDEN SOURCES OF SUCH A CRIME, SOCIETY HAS BUT ONE POSSIBLE RESPONSE..TO INVOKE AGAINST THOSE JUSTLY CONVICTED THE FULL MEASURE OF THE LAW."

THORNTON

END AND ACK PLS

3-25 PM OK FBI WA SS

DISC V

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: Oct. 12, 1953

FROM : Mr. Rosen

SUBJECT: GRENAP

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

Mr. Nichols called at 12:35 a.m. and advised that he had received a call from SAC Thornton at St. Louis concerning the admissions made by subjects Heady and Hall and requested the Bureau give consideration to allowing him to advise Chief O'Connell of the St. Louis Police Department of these developments at the appropriate time. Thornton stated the only person Chief O'Connell would advise in complete confidence would be the president of the police commission. Mr. Nichols stated he advised SAC Thornton that the Bureau will keep this in mind but that he is not to tell anyone of any of these developments until so instructed. Mr. Nichols stated that Mr. Thornton advised that the reason he desired to advise Chief O'Connell was that Chief O'Connell had called him at midnight when the St. Louis Police Department had taken into custody subjects Heady and Hall. ST. LOUIS 11:00

Mr. Nichols stated both SAC Thornton and SAC Hostetter called attention to the editorials in the St. Louis "Post Dispatch" and the St. Joseph paper which were highly critical of the Bureau. SAC Hostetter in talking to Mr. Nichols recommended that we give consideration to giving full credit to the police, which would be a positive answer to the "Post Dispatch" and St. Joseph papers' critical editorials. SAC Hostetter advised that the only police who could be given any credit would be the St. Louis Police Department. Mr. Hostetter was advised that the Bureau would keep his recommendation in mind at the time any release was made.

OCT 13 1953

cc: Mr. Nichols
RLB:sal

*of Thornton & Hostetter
would advise. Has time
thinking of ways to avoid
up to the point of making
them realizing on this as an
our records should be
better.*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: October 12, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
 Sizoo
Miss Gandy

Pete Brandt of the St. Louis Post Dispatch called and said he had a personal message from his editors in St. Louis requesting the following

1. An interview with the Director. I told him I would be glad to take up his request with the Director, I did know that the Director's position at the moment was that he could not add to the statement that had already been put out.
2. He wanted to secure the text of the confession. I told him that we could not give them the text of the confession. He wondered why and I told him it was contrary to our regulations and it would be improper to do so. Brandt stated this was thoroughly understandable to him.
3. The St. Louis Post Dispatch has a television station and wanted to interview the prisoners on television. I told him that we could not grant authority for this, that the matter is now being turned over to the Department as a prosecutive matter. He wondered if he could take the matter up there and I told him he could, of course, take the matter up with the Department. He stated that he and his paper are not on very good terms with the Attorney General over the Earl Warren matter. I told Brandt that the paper also had quite an editorial on us yesterday. He expressed surprise at this and stated he did not see any justification as he has seen this case develop and he thought the Bureau's position had been very understandable and had been proper. I, of course, did not engage in any discussion.

Brandt then stated that he, of course, knew that I spoke for the Director but in view of the nature of the message he got he was wondering if I could take all these up with the Director so that he could assure his editors that the answer to his inquiries were the Director's. I told him that the Director was not immediately available, I would take them up with him at the earliest possible time and call him back at DIstrict 7-8600.

If approved, I will tell him that the Director has agreed in the replies that I had given him and that the Director would be glad to see Brandt personally but it would merely be a waste of his time in that the Director could make no further comment on the case.

cc: Mr. Holloman
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Rosen

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols

ADDENDUM LBN:JAH 10/12/53

Pete Brandt called back shortly after his other call and stated that his office now asks him to ascertain the exact hour that the kidnapers confessed. I told Brandt that as I told him earlier, we had nothing to add to the statement earlier given out, that there would be no comment to this inquiry.

Brandt then inquired if the Director was in. I told him the Director was out of the office, that, however, I would be in touch with him in due time. Brandt stated that for his own protection he guessed he had better see the Director direct so that he can get the answers directly from the Director. I told Brandt that I would contact him when I had a chance to get in touch with the Director.

I am not at all position-conscious, in fact, if anything I would be inclined to underrate my position today, nevertheless, it does seem that if Brandt is not willing to take the word of a Bureau spokesman, there is little need for the spokesman to even talk to him any more.

✓
10/12/53

Keep your shirt on
tell Brandt my
answer is no to
his second inquiry
H

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson

DATE: Oct. 12, 1953

TO :

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Nease
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
 Sizoo
Miss Gandy

FROM :

L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

I called Pete Brandt and advised him I had taken up his inquiries with the Director and the Director had stated as I had already told him that he could not add to the statement which had already been given out; that while the Director would always be glad to see B and personally, it would be a waste of his time and of the Director's time since the Director would not and could not make any further comment on the case. Brandt stated he had another message from the Post Dispatch and was directed to see the Director personally. He understood the situation fully, but that in view of his instructions, he was wondering if he could slip by and see the Director for five minutes at the Director's convenience so he could say he saw the Director personally. I told him the Director's schedule was very heavy but that I would convey his message.

cc: Mr. Holloman

LBN:MP

Brandt
10/12/53
10/12/53

no. 100-100000-100000
directing almost all
minutes of my time to
F.C. case + others
cancel all other commitments

FBI, ST. LOUIS 10-9-53 1-13 PM MML

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, KANSAS CITY URGENT

GRENAPE. FIRST EDITION ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH CARRIES FRONT PAGE PHOTO CAPTIONED QUOTE HALL RETURNED TO JAIL UNQUOTE. SHOWS PHOTOGRAPH BY ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH PHOTOGRAPHER WITH STATEMENT QUOTE HANDCUFFS BEING REMOVED FROM CARL AUSTIN HALL BY UNITED STATES DEPUTY MARSHAL LES DAVIDSON WHEN HALL WAS RETURNED TO CITY JAIL AFTER SEARCH FOR REMAINDER OF RANSOM MONEY UNQUOTE. PHOTO SHOWS DEPUTY MARSHAL ROY L. KERGIN WALKING BESIDE HALL. BACKGROUND OF INSTANT PHOTO WOULD INDICATE IT WAS TAKEN INDOORS, PRESUMABLY INSIDE CITY JAIL. NO OTHER PERSONS ON INSTANT PICTURE NEWS ARTICLE WITH PICTURE REFLECTS QUOTE THERE WERE CONFLICTING REPORTS CONCERNING THE POSSIBLE RECOVERY OF A DUFFEL BAG. ONE REPORT WAS THAT HALL LED FBI AGENTS TO A GARBAGE CAN IN THE TWENTY NINE HUNDRED BLOCK OF MISSOURI. ANOTHER REPORT WAS THAT CITY EMPLOYEES FOUND SAME IN A CITY DUMP. UNQUOTE. ARTICLE FURTHER STATES HALL WAS ASKED BY POST DISPATCH REPORTER QUOTE DID YOU FIND IT UNQUOTE. QUOTE NO, BUT I TOOK THEM EVERYWHERE UNQUOTE. ARTICLE STATES HALL TOURED VARIOUS ST. LOUIS NEIGHBORHOODS WITH FBI AGENTS FROM TWO THIRTH PM UNTIL ALMOST EIGHT PM. PAGE THREE INSTANT NEWSPAPER CARRIES PHOTOGRAPH OF DEPUTY US MARSHAL LESTER DAVIDSON AND SUBJECTS HALL AND HEADY HANDCUFFED TOGETHER. THIS PHOTO BY POST DISPATCH RETURNED TO CITY JAIL HANDCUFFED TO UNITED STATES DEPUTY MARSHAL ROY L. KERGIN AFTER HE WAS TAKEN OUT BY AUTHORITIES TO LOOK FOR ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE. UNQUOTE. OBVIOUSLY THIS IS NOT A PICTURE TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH SUBJECTS HALL-S BEING REMOVED FROM JAIL AS SUBJECT HEADY AT NO TIME WAS INVOLVED IN OUR TAKING SUBJECT HALL OUT OF JAIL. THIS LAST MENTIONED PHOTOGRAPH MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY POST DISPATCH PREVIOUSLY WHEN SUBJECTS HALL AND HEADY WERE FIRST TAKEN INTO FEDERAL CUSTODY. PHOTOGRAPH SECTION INSTANT PAPER CARRIES PHOTO CITY

44-7-341-
NOT RECORDED
128 NOV 2 1953

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

56 NOV

ORIGINAL FILED IN 7-6920-1

JAIL, PHOTO EVIDENTLY TAKEN ABOUT ONE THIRD BLOCK AWAY SHOWS LARGE GROUP OF INDIVIDUALS, NONE IDENTIFIABLE. PHOTO BEARS CAPTION QUOTE VIGIL AT CITY JAIL UNQUOTE AND READS AS FOLLOWS. QUOTE VIEW OF CITY JAIL AND PART OF CROWD WHICH KEPT VIGIL NEAR FOURTEENTH STREET ENTRANCE YESTERDAY IN HOPES OF SEEING CARL AUSTIN HALL AND MRS. BONNIE BROWN HEADY, KEY FIGURES IN THE KIDNAPING AND MURDER OF SIX YEAR OLD BOBBY GREENLEASE OF KANSAS CITY. HELD IN CITY JAIL DASH HALL IN A MAXIMUM SECURITY CELL DASH FOLLOWING THEIR ARREST TUESDAY NIGHT, THEY WERE SCHEDULED TO BE TAKEN TO THE FEDERAL BUILDING FOR ARRAIGNMENT ON EXTORTION CHARGES. THE ARRAIGNMENT WAS POST PONED UNTIL TODAY BUT HALL LATER WAS REMOVED FROM HIS CELL AND TAKEN BY FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION AGENTS TO SOUTH ST. LOUIS IN A FUTILE SEARCH FOR THE MISSING THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN RANSOM MONEY. A DUFFEL BAG, IN WHICH THE SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS RANSOM WAS DELIVERED WAS UNCOVERED BUT THERE WAS NO TRACT OF THE MISSING FUNDS, UNQUOTE. NO PHOTOS OF BUREAU AGENTS IN INSTANT NEWSPAPER. NO OTHER MENTION THAN THAT OUTLINED ABOVE IS IN ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH CONCERNING TAKING OF HALL OUT OF CITY JAIL. OCT. EIGHT FIFTY THREE.

SIMON

CORR PLS

LAST PAGE FOURTH FROM LAST LINE SHD READ
THOUSAND DOLLARS IN RANSOM.MONEY. A DUFFEL BAG, IN WHICH THE SIX
HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS RANSOM WAS DELIVERED WAS UNCOVERED BUT THERE
WAS NO

END AND ACK PLS KC CAN DISCT BUT WW WA PLS HOLD

92 OK FBI KC JR

2-24 PM OK FBI WA NB

Setting a Dangerous Precedent

In showing Senator Taft and Senator Sparkman the FBI files on Charles E. Bohlen, ambassador-designate to Russia, the Administration has set a precedent the serious consequences of which cannot yet be told. Senator Taft already has said that he will insist on a similar examination of the records of all nominees who must be confirmed by the Senate.

The executive branch has long defended its right to keep confidential records from Congress. This principle is particularly important in connection with the records of the FBI on any individual. Congress is entitled to the Administration's evaluation of an individual's record so far as his loyalty and ability are concerned. It also has the right to question him. But unfounded, scandalous and malicious accusations picked up in the course of an executive investigation ought to be strictly guarded. Their circulation even to members of Congress might undermine a man and blast his career.

In the case of Mr. Bohlen, the demand for the files came from a little group of snipers, represented by Senator McCarthy and Senator

McCarran. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously recommended confirmation of the Bohlen nomination. The opposition, however, seems determined to use every possible device to prevent or at least to delay his approval. This ignores the urgency of filling the Moscow post, and it is a reflection on the integrity of Secretary Dulles and President Eisenhower who chose the career diplomat.

So far as Mr. Bohlen is concerned, the fat is in the fire. Now the country can only hope that the examination of the FBI file will speed the too-long delayed confirmation. It must hope, too, that the Eisenhower Administration in the future will be accorded more respect and cooperation on Capitol Hill.

INDEXED-86

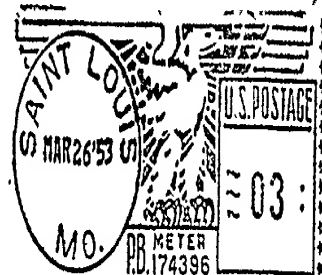
94-8-341-A
RECORDED
APR 29 1953

St. Louis Post Dispatch
MARCH 25 1953
52 MAY

motion par
94-8-341-12
4/5/53

From the Editor

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH



First-Class Mail

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAR 30 3 56 PM '53

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington 25, D. C.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Gandy	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Mr. Sizoo	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Director

3:30 PM '53

b6
b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: Nov. 9, 1953

FROM : Mr. Rosen

SUBJECT: GRENAP Time of call 12:30 p.m., EST

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

It was learned by telephone from Mr. Hostetter at St Louis that the St. Louis Post-Dispatch has not printed any public offer of a reward of \$10,000 for the recovery of the missing Greenlease ransom money.

St. Louis, MO.

Mr. Hostetter advised that the only source so far who has reported that any offer was made by the newspaper has been James E. Chapman, chief of detectives, St. Louis Police Department. He reported that Theodore Link, featured crime reporter for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, had indicated that a \$10,000 reward was being offered by his paper. Mr. Hostetter stated it appeared that this reward was being made by the reporter to police officers and possibly other individuals as an inducement for them to give information to him or his paper which would result in locating the ransom money. Mr. Hostetter was instructed to immediately forward to the Bureau any newspaper stories appearing in St. Louis offering reward in connection with the missing ransom.

cc: Mr. Nichols
FLP:amh

INDEXED-38

194-8-341-120
NOT RECORDED
133 NOV 16 1953

56 NOV 17 1953

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN 7-6970-2012

FBI, ST. LOUIS 11-7-53 11-00 PM WLS
DIRECTOR, FBI.....URGENT

for
GRENAP. [] REINTERVIEWED BY CHIEF, SLPD, NOV. FIVE LAST
AND REINTERVIEWED BY JAMES E. CHAPMAN, CHIEF OF DETECTIVES, SLPD,
NIGHT OF NOV. FIVE AND AGAIN ON ~~XX~~ NIGHT OF NOV. SIX. CHAPMAN STATES
THAT [] HAS CONVINCED HIM HE IS NOT IMPLICATED IN THIS CASE.
CHAPMAN STATES THAT HE REMINDED [] THAT IF HE, [] WAS ABLE TO
LOCATE THE MISSING RANSOM MONEY HE WOULD BE ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE THE
TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR REWARD OFFERED BY THEODORE LINK, FEATURE REPORTER
FOR THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH. CHAPMAN STATES THAT LINK RECENTLY
ST. Louis, mo.
INFORMED HIM THAT THE ABOVE PAPER WOULD PAY THIS AMOUNT FOR THE
RECOVERY OF THE MISSING RANSOM MONEY. CHAPMAN STATES THAT HE MENTIONED
THIS TO [] AS AN INDUCEMENT TO LOCATE THE MONEY SINCE [] IS
STILL A POLICE OFFICER. ACCORDING TO CHAPMAN, [] INTENDS TO
APPROACH [] IN AN EFFORT TO ELICIT INFORMATION. CHAPMAN
MENTIONED THAT HE ASSISTED [] IN SECURING HIS PRESENT
POSITION AS NIGHT HOUSEMAN AT [] BIMO. [] IS
THE [] CHAPMAN STATES THAT THE SLPD HAS RECEIVED
A REQUEST FROM ST. LOUIS COUNTY AUTHORITIES TO APPREHEND []
CORR IN LINE NO. ONE WORD NO. SIX SHUD BE CHIEF
CORR IN LINE NO TWO WOBR NO. SEVEN SHD BE DHIEF
END PAGE ONE

b6
b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN 7-6920 - 2011

5⁴⁶ NOV 17 1953

194-8-341-
NOT RECORDED
133 NOV 10 1953

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

PAGE TWO

ON A WORTHLESS CHECK CHARGE WHICH HAS BEEN OUTSTANDING SINCE ABOUT THE TIME OF [] CONVICTION AND SUBSEQUENT CONFINEMENT IN THE MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY. [] ALLEGEDLY ASSUED THESE WORTHLESS CHECKS IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY ABOUT THE SAME TIME HE ISSUED WORTHLESS CHECKS IN THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS. CHAPMAN PRESENTLY UNDECIDED ABOUT WHETHER HE WILL ENDEAVOR TO LOCATE AND APPREHEND [] ON THE ABOVE REQUEST. CHAPMAN STATED HE WOULD NOT ARREST [] IF THAT ACTION WOULD IMPEDE THE BUREAUS INVESTIGATION. HE WAS TOLD THAT HE SHOUDD NOT USE THE BUREAU AS AN EXCUSE FOR NOT TAKING ACTION ON THIS REQUEST. WE ARE NOT REQUESTING THE SLPD TO DO OR NOT TO DO ANYTHING IN CONNECTION WITH THIS INVESTIGATION. CHAPMAN PROMISED TO ADVISE THE ST. LOUIS OFFICE IF [] DEVELOPED ANY INFORMATION OF VALUE. CHAPMAN HAD KEPT THIS OFFICE INFORMED ABOUT THE PREGRESS OF THE POLICE INVESTIGATION. OUR CONTACTS WITH HIM HAVE BEEN MOST CIRCUMSPECT AND WE WILL CONTINUE TO FOLLOW THAT PRACTIVE BECAUSE WE RECOGNIZE THAT THERE IS A GOOD POSSIBILITY CHAPMAN IS A DEBINITE SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH.

b6
b7C

HQS TETTER

CORR IN LAST PAGE LINE NO. SIXTEEN WORD A SHOUD BE INSERTED BETWEEN WORDS NO. THREE AND FOUR

HO CORR IN LAST PAGE N LINE NO. SIX WORDS NO. SEVEN AND EIGHT SHUD BE []

HOLD

Right.

Ho

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: November 6, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Harbo _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Gearty _____
 Mohr _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
 Miss Gandy _____

SAC Milnes, St. Louis, called me on November 4, 1953. He stated that things are quieting down in St. Louis. He only had one inquiry on Tuesday and one on Wednesday.

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On Wednesday, he ran into Chief of Police O'Connell and Inspector George Parker, in charge of personnel, St. Louis Police Department. Both were very cordial and both pledged to cooperate and aid and assist Milnes since he was new in St. Louis. Chief O'Connell lamented the situation which had developed in the Police Department, and while he did not mention names, he obviously was referring to [redacted] O'Connell stated the responsibility lies where it belongs; then he asked if anything came to our attention which would be of interest to them, would it be passed on. Milnes told him he could not, of course, make any comment or commitments.

Saint Louis Milnes further stated that he has not seen any officials of the Post Dispatch and does not ~~intend~~ intend to.

LBN:arm

ST. LOUIS, MO.

100-8-34-

NOT RECORDED

133 NOV 16 1953

ORIGINAL FILED IN 7-6920-1988

NOV 19 1953

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

DAY, OCTOBER 26, 1953

-2C

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH, MON

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER
December 15, 1878

Published by

The Pulitzer Publishing Co.

Telephone

Address

Main 1111 — 1111 Olive St. (1)

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles; that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare; never be satisfied with merely printing news; always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

Monday, October 26, 1953

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

A City-County Test

It is none too early for the voters of St. Louis and St. Louis county to begin the work that will assure approval of the proposed Metropolitan Sewer District at the polls.

The plan for the Seiver District, which calls for the co-operation of city and county in the solution of a common problem, will be voted on Feb. 9. In terms of the educational work to be done that date is close at hand.

The joint problem in this case is a health and engineering problem. It grows out of two simple facts: (1) Most of the industrial, commercial and residential property in St. Louis county is on high ground; (2) Storm-water and sewage facilities in the county and some parts of the city are inadequate to handle the present load.

Water runs downhill, and cannot be dealt with piecemeal. Control must be on a watershed basis or there will be no control. And since flies, mosquitoes and other disease carriers breeding in an uncontrolled watershed do not recognize political or geographical boundaries, all of the watersheds in the metropolitan area have to be brought under control together.

This is exactly what the board of freeholders that

hearts. It is an essential part of the reform effort accepted and used by the most practical men in the business." It is the only means yet devised of bridging the transition between complete imprisonment, and complete release. There is no point in blaming parole as a system in a case like Hall's. Blame should be laid to failure to operate the parole system well enough. It will cost some more money to employ as many parole officers as are required to look after parolees in Missouri closely enough. But failure to make parole operate efficiently would in all probability cost some more lives.

At 1 A. M.

Does the FBI make a practice of going around at 1 o'clock in the morning and getting people it wants to question out of bed?

The question is prompted by the statement made to the Post-Dispatch by John Hager, the St. Louis taxicab driver, who gave the original tip that led to the arrest of the Greenlease case kidnapers.

If Hager's word is to be believed—and it has not been denied by the FBI officer in charge—two FBI agents went to the house where the taxicab driver lives early Saturday morning. He told the Post-Dispatch that they proceeded to his bedroom where they woke him out of his sleep.

The dress and manner of the men, so Hager said, made him doubt that they were FBI agents until they showed him credentials. The circumstances of the visit still puzzled him so he said he would go with them only if they put him under arrest, which they did. They first took him on a search for the missing ransom money, and then at the Federal building he was questioned for eight hours. Apparently all this was fruitless for he was released.

Hager, who concludes that his telephone line was tapped because of a remark made by one of the men who got him out of bed, certainly was not leaving town at the time he was seized. He was asleep in his home. Just how necessary was it that he be routed out of bed at such an hour to start a marathon questioning? Would not the next morning have done as well?

John Hager may know something about the missing money. He may know nothing. In any case, the FBI ought to be sure of itself when it seizes someone in the middle of the night. The FBI is not above the law. A man's home is his castle and there is a federal law against use of wiretapped evidence. Solving the ransom mystery is important, but it is far more important that constitutional safeguards not be trampled on by those who represent the law.

Director J. Edgar Hoover ought to have a report on the conduct of his agents in this case.

94-8-341-121

FEDERAL BU. OF INV.

Elwood, Indiana.

October 30, 1953

for
The Honorable Herbert Brownell.
Attorney General of United States.
Washington, D.C.

5854

Dear Sir:

Kindly note enclosed editorial as published in
the St. Louis, Mo. Post Dispatch as of 26th inst.

ST. Louis, MO.
The Congress should permit you under a reciprocal
trade agreement with the Spanish government to send us relics
of the Spanish Inquisition, such as 'hot irons', etc. so that
our agents of the F.B.I. could put them to practical use in
their efforts of duty between dusk and dawn.

Very truly yours

KEEP IN F. B. I. FILES

11/9/53 - 678

cc/ Editor. St. Louis Post Dispatch.

St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Ladd ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. Clegg ☒
Mr. Glavin ☒
Mr. Harbo ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tracy ☒
Mr. Gearty ☒
Mr. Mohr ☒
Mr. Winterrowd ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Mr. Holloman ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 7-6920

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b7C

De

1 ENCL
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ack 11-5-53 HPL

(this act to comply)

INDEXED-38

194-8-341-121
38 NOV 13 1953

RECORDED-38

50 NOV 19 1953

The Bureau conducted a Special Inquiry - State Department (Greece-Turkey Aid Bill) investigation on [redacted] in 1947, which investigation reflected him to be a drunkard and a man of loose morals. In July 1949 the Attorney General referred to the Bureau a letter from [redacted] in which he complained of the investigation conducted by the Bureau of him and alleged the FBI had submitted a report to the State Department which was proverbially speaking "back-fence gossip" and that he was rejected as an appointee as a consequence. The Department was advised of the facts of the investigation and was advised that [redacted] charges were wholly unfounded

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b7C

NOV 3 7 00 PM '53
RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MR. JONES
NOV 4 12 59 PM '53
RECEIVED
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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

NOV 4 10 03 AM '53
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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
SCHOOLS

NOV 4 9 31 AM '53
RECEIVED-LAC
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Mr. Mason

11/10/53

H. H. Scovell

GRENAF

St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch Editorial of
10/26/53 entitled "At 1 AM" Concerning
Questioning of John Hager on 10/24/53

At 11:40 a.m., 11/7/53 SAC Hostetter telephonically advised that although he had informed [redacted] at 6:42 a.m., 10/24/53 that information had been received [redacted] intended to avoid being served with a subpoena calling for his appearance before the Federal Grand Jury, he, Hostetter, actually had no such information.

Hostetter said he made the remark because he thought it proper to give [redacted] some explanation for being brought to the St. Louis FBI Office and further since [redacted] was going to be released, Hostetter desired to keep [redacted] at the office until 8:00 a.m. when the subpoena could be served upon [redacted] by the U. S. Marshal's Office.

SAC Hostetter said the identity of the unknown woman mentioned in St. Louis letter to the Bureau of 10/27/53 who admitted SAS [redacted] and Phillip M. King to the residence at [redacted] St. Louis where [redacted] was sleeping on 10/24/53 had not been ascertained since several families numbering over a dozen people lived at the address and no reason existed to determine the name of the woman who admitted the Agents to the residence.

MHS:cs

INDEXED-59

194-8-34-122
NOT RECORDED
133 NOV 19 1953

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gandy _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

NOV 24 1953

ORIGINAL FILED IN 7-6920

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1953

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Director J. Edgar Hoover ought to have a report on the conduct of his agents in this case.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

W. A.

*Joseph P. ...
1111 Olive St.
St. Louis 41 Mo.*

*Memo for
A. M. ...
10-30-53
HPL*

*File
6-10-53
4/1/54
HPL*

94-8-341-123

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: October 30, 1953

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: EDITORIAL "AT 1 A.M." FROM
 "ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH" FORWARDED ST. LOUIS, MO.
 BUREAU IN ENVELOPE BEARING NAME OF
JOSEPH PULITZER MO.

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Harbo _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Gearty _____
 Mohr _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
 Miss Gandy _____

A copy of the editorial "At 1 A.M." from the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" of October 26, 1953, which criticizes the Bureau for allegedly getting people out of bed at 1 A.M. to interview them re the Greenlease case was forwarded the Bureau on October 27, 1953. This clipping was forwarded in an envelope postmarked October 27, "12-M" at St. Louis. It was addressed "Director, J. Edgar Hoover, Federal Building, Washington, D. C." The reverse of the envelope bore the name Joseph Pulitzer, 1111 Olive Street, St. Louis 1, Missouri. This street address is the address of the Pulitzer Publishing Company.

Joseph Pulitzer is, of course, Editor and Publisher of the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch." Files reflect his signature on a letter dated October 20, 1939. His authentic signature is large, quite distinctive, and bears no similarity whatsoever to the signature on the reverse of instant envelope. Files reflect Pulitzer has visited the Bureau and he, of course, knows the Director's address is not Federal Building.

Since this editorial was quite definitely forwarded by some person other than the publisher of the "Post-Dispatch," it is recommended no further action be taken.

RECORDED-92
 INDEXED-92

EX-102

NOV 19 1953

HPL:dep

67 NOV 25 1953

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 7-6830

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (7-6920)

DATE: 10/27/53

FROM : SAC, St. Louis (7-429)

SUBJECT: EDITORIAL
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
10/26/53

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Gearty	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

Attached hereto is an editorial entitled, "At 1 A.M." which appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch at St. Louis, Missouri on October 26, 1953.

This editorial was quoted in a teletype from St. Louis to the Bureau on October 26, 1953.

Also attached is a newspaper item which appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on October 24, 1953 with headlines which read as follows: "FBI AGENTS ARREST HAGER 2 OTHERS IN HUNT FOR MISSING \$300,000 RANSOM".

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mb.
[redacted] a taxi driver who associated with CARL HALL while he was in St. Louis [redacted]

[redacted] has been under constant physical surveillance by Bureau agents for an extended period. The agents on this surveillance have been working a 12-hour on and 12-hour off shift. Four agents have been assigned to each shift. Pursuant to my instructions, they have varied their attire from day to day and from time to time they have been attired in sport shirts in order to be inconspicuous.

The agents who were on this surveillance on the night of October 23, 1953 and the morning of October 24, 1953 were wearing sport clothes. They were maintaining a very close surveillance during this period because arrangements had been made for the U. S. Marshal to serve [redacted] with a subpoena, shortly after 8:00 a.m. on October 24, 1953, calling for his appearance before a Federal Grand Jury at Kansas City, Missouri on October 27, 1953. [redacted] for the past few weeks, has been living with his brother-in-law at [redacted] St. Louis, Missouri.

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DSH:wor
Encl. (2)
AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

RECORDED-92

cc: Kansas City (7-613) (AMSD) INDEXED-92

EX-110

94-8-341-124
OCT 28 1953
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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 7-6920

SL 7-429

Considerable investigation was conducted at St. Louis on the late evening of October 23, 1953 and early morning of October 24, 1953 relative to a woman named [redacted] who was residing at the MacArthur Hotel in St. Louis, Missouri. This woman is presently in Federal custody at St. Louis, charged with violation of Section 1001, Title 18, U. S. CODE, in that she furnished false information to Bureau agents. While being questioned by Bureau agents and detectives of the St. Louis Police Department at about Midnight on October 23, 1953, she admitted that she had approximately \$200,000 of the missing ransom money in her possession a few days before and that she had made an effort to peddle this money without success and thereafter returned same to an individual named [redacted] who at that time was living at [redacted] St. Louis, Missouri. She admitted that she was acquainted with [redacted] and that she was a close friend of [redacted]

[redacted] and her maiden name was [redacted]. The [redacted] woman contended that she possessed little information about [redacted] [redacted] for CARL HALL shortly after he arrived in St. Louis and [redacted] admitted [redacted] on a number of occasions. He had previously admitted that after leaving HALL on the night of October 5, 1953 he went to the apartment occupied by [redacted]

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The [redacted] woman originally claimed that [redacted] told her that he and four other men, including [redacted] and [redacted] both taxicab drivers for the Ace Cab Company, had obtained the ransom money from CARL HALL while he was at Coral Courts in St. Louis. These admissions by her were made in the presence of Bureau agents and detectives of the St. Louis Police Department shortly after she was located.

Inquiries at the MacArthur Hotel established that [redacted] and [redacted] had been seen there together on a number of occasions. Two individuals were located near the MacArthur Hotel who admitted that the [redacted] woman had propositioned them about buying money for 50¢ on a dollar.

At 12:26 a.m. on October 24, 1953 instructions were issued to the agents mentioned above who were on surveillance to immediately bring [redacted] to the St. Louis Office for questioning. These instructions were issued because I was fearful that the St. Louis Police Department would take this

SL 7-429

action if there was any hesitation on our part. The agents on this surveillance advised at 11:50 p.m. the front porch lights at [] came on and remained on.

SAS [] and PHILLIP M. KING went to the front door of this residence and after knocking were admitted by an unidentified woman. The agents identified themselves and asked for []. The woman advised that [] was asleep in the living room, which was just to the left of the front door. The agents entered the living room and observed that a bed had been made from what appeared to be a divan and [] appeared to be asleep. He was awakened and the agents identified themselves by exhibiting their credentials. The agents informed him that they wanted him to come to the FBI Office and [] then stated, "Is this an arrest - am I under arrest?" The agents advised him that they had been instructed to transport him to the FBI Office and that they had no alternative and that he could consider it an arrest if he wanted to.

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[] thereafter voiced no objection and was transported to the St. Louis Office, arriving at 12:57 a.m.

Prior to the arrival of [] his wife, [] called the St. Louis Office and I spoke to her and promised that her husband could call her as soon as he arrived. At 1:45 a.m. on October 24, 1953 [] was permitted to call his attorney. Thereafter [] was permitted to call his wife on three different occasions.

At 6:42 a.m. I advised [] that we had been informed that he intended to avoid being served with a subpoena calling for his appearance before the Federal Grand Jury at Kansas City, Missouri and that the U. S. Marshal would arrive shortly after 8:00 a.m. to serve him with such a subpoena and thereafter he would be at liberty to depart.

A Deputy U. S. Marshal served him with a subpoena at 8:07 a.m. and at 8:12 a.m. Bureau agents transported [] to the Ace Cab Company in compliance with his request.

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The above-mentioned editorial reflects that Bureau agents took [] on a search for the missing ransom money. This is a false statement.

SL 7-429

The editorial states that [] concluded that his telephone line was tapped because of a remark made by one of the men who got him out of bed. The agents who went to the home of [] said nothing which would justify this conclusion on his part.

I have reviewed information furnished by [] (TECHNICAL) to determine if it contains any reference which would justify this conclusion by [] and the following is the only incident which might have a bearing on this question: This informant advised that JOSEPH COSTELLO and [] had a conversation at about 6:27 p.m. on October 23, 1953 and at that time COSTELLO asked, "You got any of that money left?" and [] said, "Hell no, I gave \$1180" COSTELLO stated, "You ought to take a (inaudible) for three for a week or so", and [] said, "I'm about to do some damn thing. I got to work. I worked up to about three today when I got the call. I went right down."

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The Bureau is aware that [] is an ex-convict. He admits [] The Post-Dispatch is aware of [] background.

The attached news story, which appeared in their paper, states "FBI AGENTS ARREST HAGER". They carried this story without any verification.

At one point it appeared that there was a good possibility that the information furnished by [] was accurate and, as stated above, instructions were issued to bring [] to the St. Louis Office in order to make certain that we maintain complete control of this situation. I am certain that if we had not taken this action [] would have been picked up by detectives of the St. Louis Police Department.

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It should be noted that [] have been contacting newspaper reporters with great regularity. They have made numerous statements to the press and have kept the press fully informed about any activities on our part which have come to their attention.

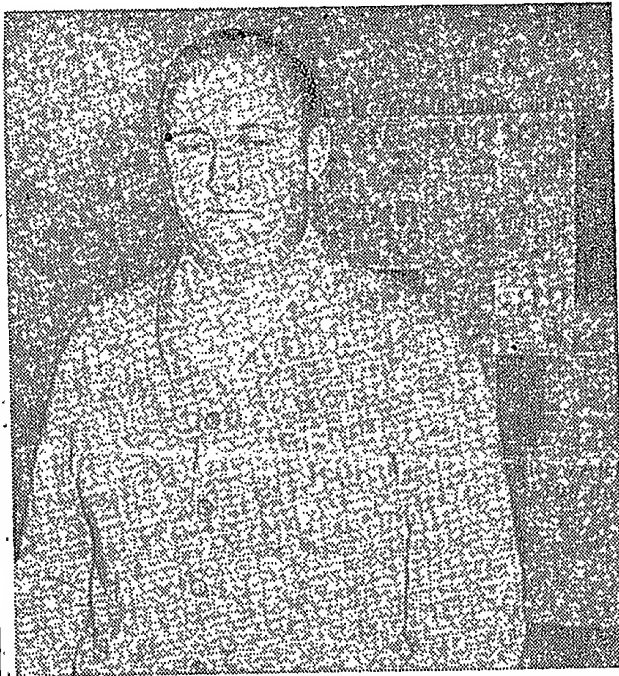
- 4 -

Memo Rosen
to Ladd
10-29-53
fwd

Have summary prepared
of these charges & facts as
established. L.

FBI AGENTS ARREST HAGER, 2 OTHERS IN HUNT FOR MISSING \$300,000 RANSOM

Questioned by FBI



—By a Post-Dispatch Photographer.
JOHN HAGER, Ace taxicab driver, leaving Federal building this morning after being questioned by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

POLICE THINK HE
KNOWS WHERE IT
IS, CABBIE SAYS
HOUSE SEARCHED

Woman Picked Up Is
Said to Have Boasted
of 'Bundle of Cash'—
Bar Operator Also
Taken In.

John Hager, taxicab driver who gave the tip that resulted in arrest of the Greenlease kidnapers, told the Post-Dispatch today his home has been searched and that he has been questioned by police and federal agents, who suspect he knows where the missing \$300,000 ransom money is concealed.

Hager, who emphatically denies any knowledge of the missing money, was arrested early today by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents. A downtown tavern owner and a woman also were arrested.

The woman is reported to have boasted within the last few days that she "has a bundle of cash in a West End apartment."

Tip Given to Agents.

FBI agents took Hager, the woman and the tavern operator into custody after receiving information a woman had seen the missing ransom money.

Hager, questioned for eight hours before his release, said FBI agents continually insisted "We're going to find that money and you're going to tell us about it."

"I've told you everything I know," Hager said he replied. "If I had it, I would give it to you."

Hager said two police officers—a captain and a detective—took him to his former home at 5015A Page boulevard and then to his present home at 5985 Romaine place yesterday in a search for the \$300,000.

The police told him they had a tip the money was buried in his basement, and they searched both residences carefully, looking into lockers and closets, under beds and between mattresses, Hager related.

'Come on, Get Up.'

"I was asleep shortly before 1 o'clock this morning when two men came to my home, went to the foot of my bed and said: 'Come on, get up. We want you down at the office,'" Hager said.

"They were poorly dressed—one was wearing a corduroy jacket and the other had on a red shirt—and I didn't believe they were FBI agents. I asked for their credentials, which they produced.

"They acted pretty rough and I was still suspicious so I said: 'The only way I'll go downtown is if it is an arrest.'

"Finally, one of the men said: 'OK, if you want to consider it that way, come on.'"

At the Federal building, Hager was told in the FBI office: "This is going to take just a few more hours. We will have the whole thing cleaned up by then."

Questioned by Seven Agents.

Seven agents questioned him and one emphatically tapped his finger on a desk when he said: "We're going to find the money and you're going to tell us about it," Hager recalled. The statement was repeated often during the questioning.

The taxicab driver recalled he was asked if he knew an Ace taxicab driver named Johnson and if he knew a woman named Betty who has a husband, Harold.

Hager said he thought he knew the cab driver. At first he was uncertain who Betty was, but then recalled he knew a bellboy named Harold, whose wife was called Betty.

Suspected Wire Was Tapped.

Hager said that, besides being questioned and having his home searched, he suspected his telephone line was tapped. He came to this conclusion as a result of a statement made by an agent, who said: "We have a tip you're going to leave town for a while."

Hager concluded this must have been a reference to a telephone call he received yesterday from Joseph Costello, an officer of a company affiliated with Ace Cab Co.

Costello, an ex-convict, who has been questioned by police in the departmental inquiry into discrepancies in police accounts of the kidnapers' arrests, suggested Hager take a vacation out of town because of the trouble he has had as a result of the kidnaping investigation.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Home Edition
Saturday 10-24-53

74 8 341-124

34 1 1

Better Parole—or More Crime

The discussion of Missouri's parole system by *The Kansas City Times*, reprinted today under the cartoon, shows that adequate supervision is a first essential. Carl Austin Hall, one of the kidnapers of little Bobby Greenlease, was a convict out on parole. The parole officer who was responsible for supervising him had 105 parolees to look after. That is more than twice the maximum of 50 prescribed by the National Probation and Parole Association.

So it is not surprising that the overloaded officer "does not appear to have known that Hall had left the job he had as a motor car salesman and had not settled down to stable employment," in the words of *The Times's* editorial.

A convict is not supposed to be paroled unless he has a job, as Hall had when he was let out of prison. When Hall left his job, that was a danger signal. The parole officer should have known about it promptly. He should have seen to it that Hall either got to work on another job or went back to jail. He would more likely have seen the danger signal and taken action if he had been able to devote enough attention to every one of his parolees.

This is not to say that Hall could not have committed the kidnaping regardless. But it is to say that all the precautions which parole, as a system of rehabilitation, can set up, to make the released prisoner safe and keep him safe, would have then been taken. The probabilities of crime would have been sharply reduced.

Missouri needs more parole officers. As *The Times's* companion paper, *The Kansas City Star*, says editorially: "The parole system is not something dreamed up by do-gooders and bleeding hearts. It is an essential part of the reform effort accepted and used by the most practical men in the business." It is the only means yet devised of bridging the transition between complete imprisonment and complete release. There is no point in blaming parole as a system in a case like Hall's. Blame should be laid to failure to operate the parole system well enough. It will cost some more money to employ as many parole officers as are required to look after parolees in Missouri closely enough. But failure to make parole operate efficiently would in all probability cost some more lives.

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The dress and manner of the men, so Hager said, made him doubt that they were FBI agents until they showed him credentials. The circumstances of the visit still puzzled him so he said he would go with them only if they put him under arrest, which they did. They first took him on a search for the missing ransom money and then at the Federal building he was questioned for eight hours. Apparently all this was fruitless for he was released.

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Director J. Edgar Hoover ought to have a report on the conduct of his agents in this case.

File 6-124

94-8-341-124
ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH
HOME EDITION - OCT. 26, 1953
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: November 6, 1953

FROM : SAC, ST. LOUIS

AIR MAIL

SUBJECT: ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Attached hereto is an item which appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch at St. Louis, Missouri on November 6, 1953 on the editorial page in the column entitled, "Letters From the People." The lead item under this column is captioned, "The FBI and Mr. HAGER." The letter in question was written by D. P. FERRISS, University City.

The indices at St. Louis reveal that a [redacted] was investigated as a Special Agent Applicant, as reflected in the report submitted by SA J. J. McLAUGHLIN at St. Louis on May 10, 1941. The investigation was discontinued after information was developed that the applicant was a firm supporter of the "America First Committee." Sufficient information is not available to establish that the writer of the above letter is identical with applicant.

University City is in St. Louis County and the St. Louis County Directory reflects that [redacted] resides at [redacted] Ladue.

The applicant mentioned above listed his parents as [redacted] The County Directory reflects that [redacted] is an attorney (Goodbar and Ferriss), home Clermont Lane, Ladue.

DSH:me

RECORDED-19

INDEXED-19

DEC 9 1953

EX-110

PERS. FILES

4/6/54

November 12, 1953

RECORDED-19

INDEXED-19

94-8-341-125

D. P. Ferriss

Mr. David P. Ferriss

La Due, Missouri

Dear Mr. Ferriss:

I have had occasion to read your letter which was printed in the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" on November 6, 1953, and I did want to send you this brief note of thanks.

All of us in the FBI deeply appreciate your favorable comments, and it certainly is encouraging to know that we enjoy the support of persons such as you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

cc - St. Louis, reurlet 11-6-53.

NOTE: Postal Guide reflects that La Due is spelled as two words instead of one as indicated in St. Louis letter. Bufiles reflect that a [redacted] was reported as a member of the St. Louis Chapter, America First Committee in 1941. This organization was investigated by the Bureau as possibly pro-Nazi. It had an anti-war policy, but disbanded when World War II broke out.

ELT:grs

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

DEC 16 1953

MAILED 11
NOV 13 1953
COMM-FBI

NOV 12 8 21 PM '53

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED

NOV 12 5 20 PM '53
RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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Friday, November 6, 1953

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

The FBI and Mr. Hager

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I am tired of your repeated and unwarranted attacks on the FBI. The bureau has an extremely difficult police job. Wherever it operates, it does so to a greater or lesser extent in co-operation with the local police. The pressure on the FBI to keep doing an outstanding job is intense. It comes mainly from their own pride in accomplishment, but partly from a desire to avoid any local criticism from editors and others looking for an easy whipping boy.

Your criticism of the FBI's handling of Hager is marked by an apparently limited knowledge of standard interrogation techniques. In the handling and interrogation of material witnesses of Mr. Hager's background, the technique is apt to be different than it would be in, say, the handling of a gentle Post-Dispatch editor.

Now, as Red Link or any good reporter could tell you, when you have a source that promises a rich haul, you are not much concerned whether you get him up at 11 a.m. or 9 a.m. If you stand a better chance of getting the information at the earlier hour.

I doubt if there's a reporter on your staff who wouldn't be fired if he failed to interview a key witness and thus risked losing a story, just because it was late at night.

And if he had to spirit him away, why, heck, newspaper readers would love it, and he'd probably get a bonus for alert reporting—and may be the Pulitzer prize!

But you only conclude—and I can't imagine what survey or crystal ball you relied on—that the feeling is far too prevalent in St. Louis that any help to the FBI means involvement in the case.

The only conclusion I can draw from their midnight interview is that the FBI, as usual, was working overtime to persuade an important and possibly reluctant witness to help them clean up one of the most sordid cases in criminal history.

D. P. DEHAISS.

University City.

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Tolson

11/12/53

Mr. Clegg

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]
OCTOBER 24, 1953, AS OUTGROWTH OF
KIDNAPING OF ROBERT COSGROVE GREENLEASE, JR.

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The Director has requested a summary be prepared re-
garding the interview with [REDACTED] on October 24, 1953.

On September 28, 1953, Robert Cosgrove Greenlease, Jr.,
age six and one-half years, was kidnaped and murdered by Carl
Austin Hall and Bonnie Emily Heady. A ransom of \$600,000 was paid,
of which \$295,140 was turned over by the St. Louis, Missouri Police
Department on October 7, 1953, to the FBI St. Louis Office. A
balance of over \$300,000 of the ransom money remained unaccounted for.

[REDACTED] is a St. Louis, Missouri, cab driver
who picked up Carl Austin Hall in St. Louis the afternoon of
October 5, 1953, and thereafter [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] spent considerable time with Hall and
[REDACTED] and finally left their room at the Coral Court
Hotel about midnight on October 5. On the following day,
October 6, [REDACTED] rented a car and an apartment at the Town House
Apartments, St. Louis, for Hall where Hall was arrested that
evening by Lt. [REDACTED] and Patrolman [REDACTED] of
the St. Louis Police Department [REDACTED]

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ST. LOUIS, MO.

On October 24, 1953, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch
published a lengthy story reciting Hager's account of his
arrest and interview by the FBI and his suspicion that his
telephone was tapped. The story relates Hager's conclusion
his telephone was tapped was based upon an Agent remarking,
"We have a tip you are going to leave town for a while" which,
according to the story, Hager thought must have been a reference
to a telephone call he received the preceding day from Joseph
Costello who was described as an officer of a company affiliated with
the Ace Cab Company. The article further relates Costello, described
as an ex-convict who had been questioned by police in the depart-
mental inquiry into discrepancies in police accounts of the
kidnapers' arrest, suggested Hager take a vacation out of town.
This article further states the FBI Agents took Hager into
custody after receiving information a woman had seen the missing
[REDACTED] ransom money.

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

cc: Mr. Rosen and Mr. Glavin

Attachment 62 NOV 24 1953

194-8-341-
NOT RECORDED
133 NOV 19 1953

ORIGINAL FILED IN 7-6930-

An editorial entitled "At 1 AM" was carried in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, home edition, of October 26, 1953, which quotes Hager as relating he was awakened in his bedroom in the early hours of Saturday morning (October 24) by two FBI Agents whose dress and manner caused him to doubt they were FBI Agents until they showed him credentials, and that he said he would go with them only if they put him under arrest, which they did. The editorial states Hager was first taken on a search for the missing ransom money after which he was questioned for eight hours at the Federal Building. The editorial remarks Hager concluded his telephone line was tapped because of a remark made by one of the men who got him out of bed. The editorial further observed the FBI is not above the law; it ought to be sure of itself when it seizes someone in the middle of the night, and there is a federal law against use of wire tap evidence. The editorial concludes constitutional safeguards should not be trampled on and that Director J. Edgar Hoover ought to have a report on the conduct of his Agents in this case.

Representative Melvin Price (Democrat - Illinois) was quoted on the Washington City News ticker of October 27, 1953, as saying he hoped FBI Director Hoover was informed of the conduct of the Agents in the arrest of John Hager. This item further quoted Representative Price as stating "This is not a country in which any police organization can enter a man's home at any hour to subject him to interrogation for which there was apparently no new basis. We must guard our rights as citizens against such things."

[redacted] questioning during the early hours of October 24, was occasioned by information received at approximately 9:30 p.m., October 23, by Special Agent [redacted] of the FBI and Detective Sergeant [redacted] of the St. Louis Police Department from [redacted]

[redacted] St. Louis, a reliable informant, to the effect [redacted] had heard that a prostitute known as [redacted] had the missing ransom money and had been attempting to sell it. [redacted] was unable to identify anyone who had actually seen the money in her possession. [redacted] had first telephoned Sergeant [redacted] and requested him to get FBI Agent [redacted] and come over to see him.

Investigation identified [redacted] as [redacted] [redacted] was interrogated and shortly before midnight, October 23, she admitted to Special Agents of the FBI and Detectives of the St. Louis Police Department that she had approximately \$200,000 of the missing ransom money in her possession a few days before which she had attempted to sell without success. [redacted] further stated she had returned the money to [redacted] who had told her that he and four other men, [redacted] had obtained the ransom money from Carl

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Hall while he was at the Coral Court Motel. [redacted] has been identified as an illiterate carpenter with whom [redacted] began living in a meretricious relationship in early October, 1953, at [redacted] St. Louis. [redacted] also admitted she was acquainted with [redacted] and was a close friend of [redacted] the prostitute who was procured for Carl Hall by [redacted] and who spent the night of October 5 with [redacted] at the Coral Court Motel. During October 24, [redacted] changed her story on numerous occasions and finally at 6:00 p.m. she denied any knowledge of the missing ransom money and repudiated all her prior statements. A complaint was filed on October 26 charging Elizabeth Curti with violation of Section 1001, Title 18, USC, in that she furnished false information to FBI Agents.

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At 12:26 a.m., October 24, in view of the statement by [redacted] that [redacted] was one of the men who had obtained the ransom money from Carl Hall, instructions were issued to the Agents surveilling [redacted] to bring him to the St. Louis Office for questioning. SAC Hostetter states that these instructions were given because he was fearful the St. Louis Police Department would take such action if there was any hesitation on his part and to insure complete control of the situation. Supervisor F. L. Price of the Investigative Division has advised Mr. Hostetter took this step on his own initiative and not on Bureau instructions.

Special Agents [redacted] and Phillip M. King went to the front door at [redacted] St. Louis, the residence of [redacted] where [redacted] had been residing for several weeks, and after knocking, were admitted by a woman who advised that [redacted] was asleep in the living room which was to the left of the front door. The Agents entered the living room and observed [redacted] apparently asleep on what appeared to be a bed made from a divan. [redacted] was awakened and the Agents identified themselves by their credentials and informed [redacted] they wanted him to come to the FBI Office, at which time [redacted] asked "Is this an arrest -- am I under arrest?" The Agents told [redacted] that they had been instructed to transport him to the FBI Office, that they had no alternative and that he could consider it an arrest if he wanted to. [redacted] thereafter voiced no objection and was taken to the St. Louis Office, arriving there at 12:57 a.m., October 24, 1953.

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Prior to [redacted] arrival at the St. Louis Office, his wife telephoned and was told by D. S. Hostetter, the Special Agent in charge of the investigation, that he would have [redacted] call her upon his arrival. [redacted] was permitted to call his attorney at 1:45 a.m., October 24, and thereafter was permitted to call his wife on three different occasions. [redacted] did not call earlier because he was being questioned by agents. He was notified of his wife's call about 1:45 a.m.

At 6:42 a.m., October 24, Mr. Hostetter advised [] that information had been received that [] intended to avoid being served with a subpoena calling for his appearance before the Federal Grand Jury at Kansas City, Missouri, and that the U. S. Marshal would arrive shortly after 8:00 a.m. to serve him with such a subpoena, after which he would be at liberty to depart. [] was served with a subpoena at 8:07 a.m. by a Deputy U. S. Marshal and at 8:12 a.m. Bureau Agents transported [] to the Ace Cab Company in compliance with his request.

Mr. Hostetter has advised that at the time he made the statement to [] that information had been received indicating [] intended to avoid being served a subpoena, he actually had no such information but had made the remark to [] as he thought it proper to give [] some explanation for being brought to the office. Mr. Hostetter further remarked [] was going to be released and since [] was to be served with the subpoena at approximately 8:00 a.m., October 24, he desired to keep [] at the office until that time so that the subpoena could be served.

The statement in the editorial of October 26 that Hager was taken on a search for the missing ransom money prior to being taken to the Federal Building is false inasmuch as [] was taken directly to the St. Louis FBI Office where he arrived at 12:57 a.m., October 24, and departed at 8:12 a.m. the same date.

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In regard to the comment in the editorial of October 26, that the dress of the Agents caused Hager to doubt they were FBI Agents, [] had been under constant physical surveillance by Bureau Agents for an extended period and the Agents had been instructed by Mr. Hostetter to vary their attire from time to time. Special Agents [] and King were wearing sport clothes for inconspicuousness on the surveillance at the time they were instructed to bring [] to the St. Louis FBI Office.

The editorial of October 26 entitled "At 1 AM" states Hager concluded his telephone was tapped because of a remark made by one of the FBI Agents who got him out of bed. Special Agents [] and King have denied saying anything which would justify such a conclusion on [] part. The article in the October 24th issue of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch mentioned that Hager suspected his telephone line was tapped because of a statement made by an Agent who said "We have a tip you are going to leave town for a while."

Mr. Hostetter has advised a review of the information obtained by [] (technical surveillance) to ascertain if it contained any reference which would justify [] conclusion his wires were tapped. disclosed only the following incident: Joseph Costello and [] had a conversation at about 6:27 p.m. on October 23, at which time Costello asked, "You got any of that money left?" and [] said, "Hell no, I gave \$1180." Costello stated, "You ought to take a (inaudible) for yourself for a week or so," and [] said, "I am about to do some damn thing. I got to work. I worked up to about 3 today; when I got the call I went right down." It will be noted that in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch article of October 24 Hager was quoted as having stated he concluded his wires were tapped from a statement made by an Agent who said, "We have a tip you are going to leave town for awhile" which, according to the article, Hager thought must have been a reference to a telephone call he had received on October 23 from Joseph Costello.

In regard to holding [] at the St. Louis FBI office from 6:42 a.m. to 8:07 a.m., October 24, 1953, in order that he could be served with a subpoena calling for his appearance on October 27 before the Federal Grand Jury at Kansas City, Hostetter advised it had been planned to serve [] and [] simultaneously on Friday, October 23, between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m., but this had not been possible since the whereabouts of [] were unknown between approximately 8:00 a.m. and midnight, October 23, 1953. Hostetter stated that since the subpoenas called for their appearance before the Federal Grand Jury at Kansas City at 9:00 a.m., October 27, 1953, it was necessary they be served without further delay. He, therefore, thought it advisable to hold [] at the office until approximately 8:00 a.m., October 24, so that he could be served and thus avoid any possibility of [] eluding a surveillance and disappearing before he could be served with the subpoena. [] and [] were thereafter served with subpoenas within the next hour or so by the U. S. Marshal's office.

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Hostetter stated the Bureau was not informed [] had been brought to the office until some hours after his arrival. Bureau files show Hostetter telephoned at 7:08 a.m. on October 24, 1953, and advised [] had been questioned concerning the allegations of []. Subsequently, at 9:20 a.m., October 24, in a telephone call from the Bureau Hostetter advised [] had been questioned until 8:15 a.m., October 24, 1953, at which time he was served with a subpoena calling for his appearance before the Federal Grand Jury at Kansas City on October 27, 1953.

Mr. Hostetter telephoned Mr. Nichols on October 26, 1953, regarding the editorial of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and was instructed by Mr. Nichols to send in a detailed explanation as quickly as possible by air mail special delivery. Under date of October 27, 1953, Hostetter advised the Bureau of the events surrounding the questioning of [] on October 24, 1953. The Director noted thereon "Have summary prepared of these charges and facts as established." A summary dated October 29, 1953, from Mr. Rosen to Mr. Ladd was prepared in accordance with this instruction.

OBSERVATIONS:

1. SAC Hostetter should have foreseen the possibility of criticism resulting from the arrest of [] shortly before 1:00 a.m. and holding him in the office from 12:57 a.m. until 8:07 a.m. on October 24, 1953. This is particularly so since as indicated in his letter to the Bureau of October 27, 1953, Hostetter was aware [] had made numerous statements to the press and that [] and Lt. [] had kept the press fully informed of any FBI activities that had come to their attention. [] was under surveillance by the FBI and Hostetter feared the St. Louis Police Department would take charge of [] if the FBI did not. SAC Letter was issued November 10, 1953, regarding night interviews.

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2. SAC Hostetter should have been more circumspect in making the remark that he had information [] intended to avoid being served with a subpoena. Although Hostetter was not aware of the Costello [] conversation of October 23 at the time he made the remark to [] he did know a technical surveillance was being operated on the residence where [] was staying and consequently should have been aware of the implications such a remark might have.

3. Although [] telephoned SAC Hostetter prior to the arrival of [] at the field office (he arrived at 12:57 a.m.) and Mr. Hostetter told [] that he would have [] telephone his wife upon arrival at the office [] was permitted to call his attorney at 1:45 a.m. (48 minutes after arrival) and subsequently he was permitted to call his wife. No

question has apparently yet been raised as to why [] did not call his wife more promptly. It is not known whether he intends to raise this question.

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RECOMMENDATION:

SAC Hostetter . . . a letter bringing to his attention weaknesses in his handling of this matter. Mr. Rosen agrees.

If approved, the attached letter will serve.

A PERMANENT BRIEF FOR SAC DONALD S. HOSTETTER IS ATTACHED HERETO

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: November 5, 1953

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: *B.C.
M.G.*

I saw Tom Yarborough of the St. Louis Post Dispatch. After seeing him in the office I recalled having met him some years ago and he was considered at one time by Tom Clark to take over the Public Relations position of the Department. He came down and looked it over and then decided to go back to St. Louis.

He stated he was in town on other matters and he wanted to come by and discuss certain aspects of the Greenlease case, not from the standpoint of getting a story, but of talking over the situation and that he had come in to see us not with a view of getting us to say anything for publication, but there were certain observations he wanted to make if we wanted to listen. I told him naturally we did. He then raised a question about developments in the Greenlease case.

I told Mr. Yarborough that the Greenlease case or for that matter any kidnaping case of that type presents special problems and numerous ramifications and it is simply impossible for us to enter into any discussion on them. He stated he realized that probably of all cases a kidnaping case is one of the most difficult, that the press had a responsibility, that he fully appreciated that in the negotiating stages the less interference by the press the better, yet he stated it is necessary for the press to cover. I told him that unfortunately this was true, that the Bureau fully recognized the responsibility of the press, that it did seem that the public interest should be the motivating factor, that while the millenium will probably never come, we are certainly hopeful that the ideal situation will some day present itself wherein the press would remain on the sideline. I told him that unfortunately we could not in these cases treat anyone differently from anyone else, that the only thing to do is to decline to make any comment.

He then asked if we knew that the Post Dispatch had run the ransom list. I told him we had not heard of this but I thought it was a very fine thing if they did. He stated they ran the whole list in the paper the day after it was released.

He then stated he had not been out on the street but that he frankly did think about facing the necessity of not making comment, that the "no comment" policy is carried too far to the detriment of the Bureau. He stated that as an illustration, SAC Milness of St. Louis in the last couple of weeks announced the

LBN:FML

CC - Mr. Ladd

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Jones

DEC 15 1953

Letter to Mr. Ladd
11-6-53

RECORDED-38

INDEXED-38

EX-126

194-8-341-126

DEC 11 1953

38

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-8-3

Nichols Tolson 11/5/53

arrest of a woman late at night for giving false information. Milnes gave out her name along with three aliases. One of the names given out was the name of Betty Bradley. All of the reporters at the Federal Building knew that a Betty Bradley had been arrested at a certain hotel. They inquired if the woman who was arrested and was the subject of the press release was the woman arrested at the hotel by the same name. They were answered no comment. He thought if it was the same woman certainly the Agent in Charge should have given this out, that if it wasn't the same Betty Bradley, even if the Agent in Charge didn't want to be quoted, he could have told the reporters for their guidance it wasn't the same.

He then stated that if we didn't mind hearing an observation from him, he would like to make one. I told him naturally we would be glad to hear anything he had to say. He said he thought the words "no comment" were used too frequently and unnecessarily and that after a period of time, the words caused irritation. He stated he has noted in several of the papers references to "likewise at the FBI, the only response is the well-known no comment." I asked him what other phrase he would use. He stated inquiries could be answered by simply stating "I have no information," "I am sorry there is nothing I can talk about," or "I regret there is no information I can furnish" or "I am sorry I can't help you on that."

A very good observation.

He stated he really felt that the "no comment" has been carried to an extreme to the point where it is getting dangerous from the public relations standpoint. I told Yarborough we certainly appreciated his observations, that obviously it seemed like this was only a matter of phraseology.

In this connection, I have for years told SACs this very same thing and we personally at the Bureau have responded for a long time to inquiries that we are sorry we can't help people, there is nothing we can say. I think maybe we have all become a little conscious that "no comment," in view of some of the sad experiences we have had, may have been a bit abrupt. I don't think anything should be done at the present time. I am calling this to the attention of the boys in my office. We can say "no comment" in other words.

I think an SAC better should be prepared on this.

Yarborough then stated that he could understand our declining to furnish information on the developments in the case, etc., but there is one point which has worried him considerably, namely, what happens when a citizen finds a \$10 or \$20 bill. Does the citizen lose the money? I told Yarborough if there was any way whereby we could with a statement cover every contingency that would arise we would certainly do this. I told Yarborough as he likewise very well knew that once you make a comment on procedure, course of action, etc., then you are

Nichols Tolson 11/5/53

stuck with it and the next day when some fairly new element intervenes, the press will be the first to ask for an explanation. He stated that unfortunately this is correct and he could sympathize with our position.

I asked Yarborough what he would do if he were in our position and a bundle of \$50,000 was brought to him. There was some question as to where the \$50,000 had come from, he should bear in mind, there is a Money Changers statute, on the surface the individual with the \$50,000 might look innocent, would he feel that he could with justification replace the \$50,000 with money from our appropriation and could he satisfactorily account to Congress if it later turned out that the \$50,000 was tainted. He stated that frankly he couldn't answer that, that he could see where it would be impossible to make a clear cut statement.

What was worrying him was the little fellow who gets the \$20 is fearful he might lose the \$20 if he turns it in.

*We certainly can't ask up a schedule and what
and it will be the limit for refund.*

I told him the Bureau had a reputation for protecting the innocent and that no one suffered who was innocent. He thought it would be very helpful if we could say just this much. I told him that obviously anyone who turns in any ransom money will find out he will be treated properly and fairly whether he be guilty or innocent. He agreed this was so. I asked him if he could think of a type of explanation which would cover every situation including the second guessing of the boys in the editorial rooms. He agreed it would be most difficult.

I thanked Yarborough for coming in. He stated if at any time there was anything he could do at the St. Louis Post Dispatch, he would be glad for us to call upon him.

For the life of me, I could not figure out why Yarborough came in. He did not press for answers. He clearly stated he wasn't here to get material for a story. I don't see where he contributed too much information for the good of the service.

X. *V. 100*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *✓*

DATE: Dec. 22, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Nichols *✓* _____
 Belmont _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Harbo _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Gearty _____
 Mohr _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Ce

For record purposes, Pete ~~Brandt~~ ^{MO.}, of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, called. He stated that his editor had asked him to check again to determine whether there was any possibility of the Director's doing his memoirs. ST. LOUIS MO.

I told him the situation was the same as when I talked to him a couple of years ago, namely, the Director has had many requests but he has been too busy with other things to even consider them.

Secondly, Brandt wanted to renew the request of the St. Louis Post Dispatch for the syndicate rights of such memoirs in the St. Louis area should they ever be written.

I told him there was no point in even discussing this.

cc: Mr. Jones

LBN:arm

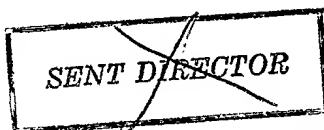
✓

*I'll never do any memoirs
 if I doubt I will certainly
 St Louis Post Dispatch
 will never get any considera-
 tion.*

RECORDED - 93

INDEXED - 93

194-8-341-127
 33 DEC 30 1953
 CRIM. REC.



52 JAN 4 1954

Mr. Rosen

January 25, 1954

F. L. Price

GRENAP

Call: 5:15 p.m.

ASAC Moss at St. Louis called to advise that it has been learned through James Chapman, Chief of Detectives of the St. Louis Police Department and a close personal friend of Officer [redacted] that reporters Ted Link and Billy Everett of the "St. Louis Post Dispatch" are planning to approach [redacted] with another offer. It will be recalled that a previous report was received to the effect that the "Post Dispatch" would offer up to \$40,000 to [redacted] if he would tell the full facts concerning the missing Greenlease ransom money and identify the people involved.

ST. Louis, MO

The current offer which will allegedly be made to [redacted] is that the newspaper will pay \$300 a month support for his wife for every month that he has to serve in jail on the Federal perjury charges. It was further reported that the reporters talked to U. S. Attorney Scheuffler at Kansas City and learned that the Government was going to go ahead with its prosecution of [redacted] Chief Chapman further reported that Dolan is supposed to have taken the position that he wanted his wife present at any interviews when the reporters made such an offer.

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It was independently learned through technical coverage of [redacted] residence that he was approached by a person giving the name of [redacted] who made tentative arrangements for an appointment with [redacted] tonight.

Moss said that they are discreetly checking through the Kansas City Office to determine whether U. S. Attorney Scheuffler was contacted by reporter Link or Everett on the Government's prosecution of [redacted]

Moss stated that through technical coverage of [redacted] residence and through contacts with Chief James Chapman and Captain [redacted] a close personal friend of [redacted] St. Louis was making an effort to develop more information on this matter. The St. Louis Division is also checking into the possibilities of discreetly verifying through surveillance any meeting tonight between [redacted] and the Newspaper reporters and will let the Bureau know.

FLP:mfb

cc - Mr. Nichols

INDEXED - 32

EX-102

NOT RECORDED
133 JAN. 27 1954

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL - 48

ORIGINAL FILED IN 92-6720-3014

67 JAN 29 1954

M'CARTHYISM

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Harbo _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Mohr _____
 Trotter _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

ITS NATURE

AND EFFECT

94-8-341-129

ENCLOSURE

Times-Herald _____
 Wash. Post _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star _____
 N.Y. Herald Tribune _____
 N.Y. Mirror _____
 St. Louis Post-Dispatch _____
 St. Louis, Mo. 26
 Date: 12-13-53

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

January 18, 1954

Attached is the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary edition of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, which was forwarded to the Bureau by the paper.

The Director and the Bureau are mentioned in the article by Senator Estes Kefauver on page 27, "Crime in the Cities, A Social Infection." Mr. Kefauver refers to the recommendation of his Senate Crime Committee that there be created a Federal Crime Commission. He states this was opposed by former AG McGrath and by the Director. He states, "I disagreed with them then and disagree now. I hope the new Administration will have another look at the suggestion and that Mr. Hoover will re-examine his position."

Continuing Senator Kefauver states... "Today state and local enforcement officials complain that they feed information to the FBI but get little or nothing in return...."

Also on page 27 there appears an article by Attorney General Brownell, "Government Should Operate in the Open." Mr. Brownell discusses the Executive Order which was issued regarding the security of Government information.

RECORDED-33
INDEXED-33

FEB. 1 1954

Attachment

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Gear ✓
Mr. Jones ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Winterrowd ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Holloman ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

G. I. R. -10

EX-127

50 FEB 5 1954

By MARQUIS CHILDS

Illustrated by Siegfried Reinhardt

THE ASCENDING CURVE that marks the development of man in the direction of an orderly and reasoned society is broken by a series of recurring downward movements. From time to time not merely groups of individuals but a whole society, a state, a nation suddenly reverts to the primitive and the violent. There is the dismaying sense that the surface order enforced by custom and law is a veneer barely concealing the chaos just beneath.

The case of the devils of Loudon in France in the Seventeenth Century was only one instance of the kind of obsession that from time to time afflicted circumspect religious communities. In Puritan New England the pursuit and punishment of witches by torture and hanging absorbed whole towns and perverted the reason of otherwise apparently sane men and women. Arthur Miller, the playwright, has written a compelling and deeply disturbing play, "The Crucible," on the tragedy of Salem.

But it is in our time that the phenomenon attained the proportions of a national madness. Germany was a leader in science, philosophy, architecture, music—almost every field. In the late Nineteenth Century the German universities drew students from all over the world. Then in the 'twenties, rallied by a daemonic genius who had taken the name of Hitler, the mass of the German people went into a frenzy. With a wild, lustful shouting they turned against the institutions that had evolved with long, painstaking, painful effort out of the Graeco-Judaeo-Christian tradition.

THAT FEARFUL CATASTROPHE, LYING just below the horizon of history so that its sinister afterglow still lights our sky, is one of the reasons that McCarthyism in this country has stirred such widespread uncertainty and even dread. Senator Joseph McCarthy is not just another Senator, another politician.

From the beginnings of his national prominence his zeal for self-promotion and his arbitrary methods of dealing with his opponents suggested a fierce hunger for personal power. Noting these signs an increasing number of Americans have concluded that his ambition is unlimited. Certainly it will not be stayed by verbal reproof or a temporary setback such as he recently suffered.

Many persons, of course, think it's nonsensical to regard McCarthy as a sinister figure. The late Senator Taft was among that group. For him McCarthy was no more than an unusually effective political partisan who could be used as a handy stick for beating New Dealism, foreign spending and the Democratic party in general.

A large number of those who show this expedient view are also perfectly proper Republicans who believe that McCarthy will be useful in the next election and the next one after that. They consider him a convenient scourge to be used at will; something between a pest eradicator and a sort of junior Attila who can be counted on to confine his Hunnishness to suitable targets. One hears these people say, "Of course, I don't approve of his methods, but he has done some good." This expresses one of the dangerous fallacies of the expedient attitude: that evil means can produce a good end.

But inherent in the expedient approach to McCarthy is a more dangerous perversion of the truth. That is the easy assumption that the phenomenon

Marquis Childs is a columnist and reporter on national and international affairs.

of McCarthyism can be moved on and off the political stage at the convenience of those who from time to time find it useful. It can be exploited, they think, as one would exploit poison gas in time of war, without degrading our political, moral and intellectual life.

WHAT SEEMS NEVER TO OCCUR TO those who consider the Senator from Wisconsin an expedient weapon in the political wars is that he himself may have a less limited view of his role in the nation. The cynical demagogue uses every trick in the armory of politics. We have had many such, ranging from Tom Heflin to Gerald L. K. Smith. But the deliberate trickster, the calculating hate merchant, has nothing like the persuasiveness of the fanatic who has long since left cynicism and expediency behind; whose drive for power is spurred by a generous order of megalomania.

There is reason to believe that McCarthy, whatever the cynical machinations he employed in his beginnings, now belongs to this category. He may in a sense himself be a victim of McCarthyism.

At this point it might be well to try to define a term which has had ever increasing currency not only here, at home but throughout the world. McCarthyism is the unreasoning and violent expression prevalent in America of the natural reaction of fear and suspicion evoked by the Communist conspiracy with its threat to security at home and abroad.

The fear and doubt have been deliberately exploited for political purposes not only by Senator McCarthy but by a host of imitators. There are complications, of course, that reach far back into the past. The end of the relative isolation which America enjoyed behind the two great ocean barriers came with a rude shock. As Americans we had never in our great past, when we were so preoccupied with the practical task of developing the continent, recognized the need for a strong central government to protect us from enemies abroad and at home. The very existence of such a government, with its greatly expanded bureaucracy, is a cause for suspicion and distrust.

Whether Senator McCarthy has fallen prey to the unreasoned fears he has helped to disseminate so widely must be a matter for conjecture. At times, as in his cross-examination of James Wechsler, the editor of the New York Post, he resorts to a crude cynicism and opportunism. But on other occasions he speaks as though from some inner core of fanaticism and hatred. He seems out of his own insecurity, out of the harsh conflicts of his early life, to be launched on a drive for power that cannot be checked, certainly not by McCarthy himself, at any halfway point.

WHAT IS THE DAMAGE DONE BY McCarthyism thus far? It is hard to appraise except in subjective terms. As for the man himself, he has no political party of his own. He has a minority following within the Republican party. That party won an election after 20 years only by nominating a widely popular general. In his own state of Wisconsin McCarthy got fewer votes in 1952 than any other Republican on the ticket. If one uses the measuring rod of the European dictatorships, he has no propaganda machine, although the Hearst-McCormick press gives him free rein. He has no street fighters.

Since this is true, the observer looking on from Europe may, and frequently does, ask, "Well, then, why do you in America seem to be so frightened of him?" It is a pertinent question. My answer is that Senator McCarthy by his completely ruth-

less and unscrupulous tactics has degraded the level of American political life to a dangerous degree in a short time. The realization of how swiftly this degradation—the subordination of ends to means however base—has taken place is the chief reason for the fear of the man and the ism.

Again and again, as a political reporter in Washington and moving about the country, I have heard honest, decent men interested in politics and public life say that they would under no circumstances put themselves and their families to the hazard of running for office.

The technique of the smear drives out men of imagination, ideas, sensitivity, boldness. The ranting hypocrite and the cipher are left.

The damage that Senator McCarthy and his collaborators have done to the State Department cannot be computed in percentage points. Only those with a close knowledge of the functioning of American diplomacy will be able to see the cause and effect in the deficiencies and the failures handicapping the prosecution of a constructive American foreign policy. This is to say nothing of the distrust and suspicion of America and American motives spread wholesale around the world by McCarthyism.

ORGANIZED ATTACKS FROM WITHIN ON our freedoms have occurred before. Early in the history of the republic the alien and sedition laws were intended to throttle freedom of dissent. After the first world war the then Attorney General, A. Mitchell Palmer, led an organized assault on civil liberties. In communities and even in whole states the Ku Klux Klan has at times enforced a silence of terror.

But the present phenomenon is on a wider scale, committing a far greater proportion of the American people to fear, hate, suspicion than anything that has gone before. In one state legislature after

another little McCarthy investigations have sprung up. The states have passed anti-subversive law which exceed the federal statutes. In the Free State of Maryland special detectives authorized by a subversives control law took down the names and automobile license numbers of citizens attending a public meeting of the United World Federalists. One of McCarthy's attacks on the State Department came the book-burning controversy to plague the President and further injure the reputation of America. In view of the widespread nature of the disease for such manifestations of fear and hysteria can hardly be called by any other word, one must look more deeply for the cause. Ours is a country of great power and ample resources which since the end of World War II has enjoyed an almost unparalleled prosperity. Most of us have had all the material means we could want for our happiness. So the disaffection cannot be found in any physical lacks.

It may come out of the sense of a general weakening of the faith, the convictions, of the past; a sense of our own insecurity and vulnerability in a world in which values are being eroded, our defenses weakened under the threat of weapons with unimaginable destructiveness. Certainly McCarthyism could scarcely have spread if some Americans had not been shown to have succumbed to Communism. And in a few instances where we were Americans in positions of trust, it must be added, was so small that their number, and the reaction of shock and fear the disproportionate interpreted as the sign of an uneasy suspicion of alien domination. Is it a fear of domination? who had not succumbed.

That may well be one reason for the attraction that absolutist doctrines seem increasingly to exert in this country.

THE LATE JOHN MAYNARD KEYNES, Britain's brilliant philosopher-economist, made some interesting observations on the attraction of Communism and the Soviet Union, and he made these observations long before the present conflict. Keynes visited Russia in the fall of 1925. The following year in a little book called "Laissez-Faire and Communism" he expressed the thought that the group of doctrinaire men in the Kremlin seeking to impose their will on a backward country which had endured centuries of despotism could never expect to attract many followers in the West. He went on to add, however, what must seem to us today a prophetic view:

"It is hard for an educated, decent, intelligent son of Western Europe to find his ideals here, unless he has first suffered some strange and horrid process of conversion which has changed all his values."

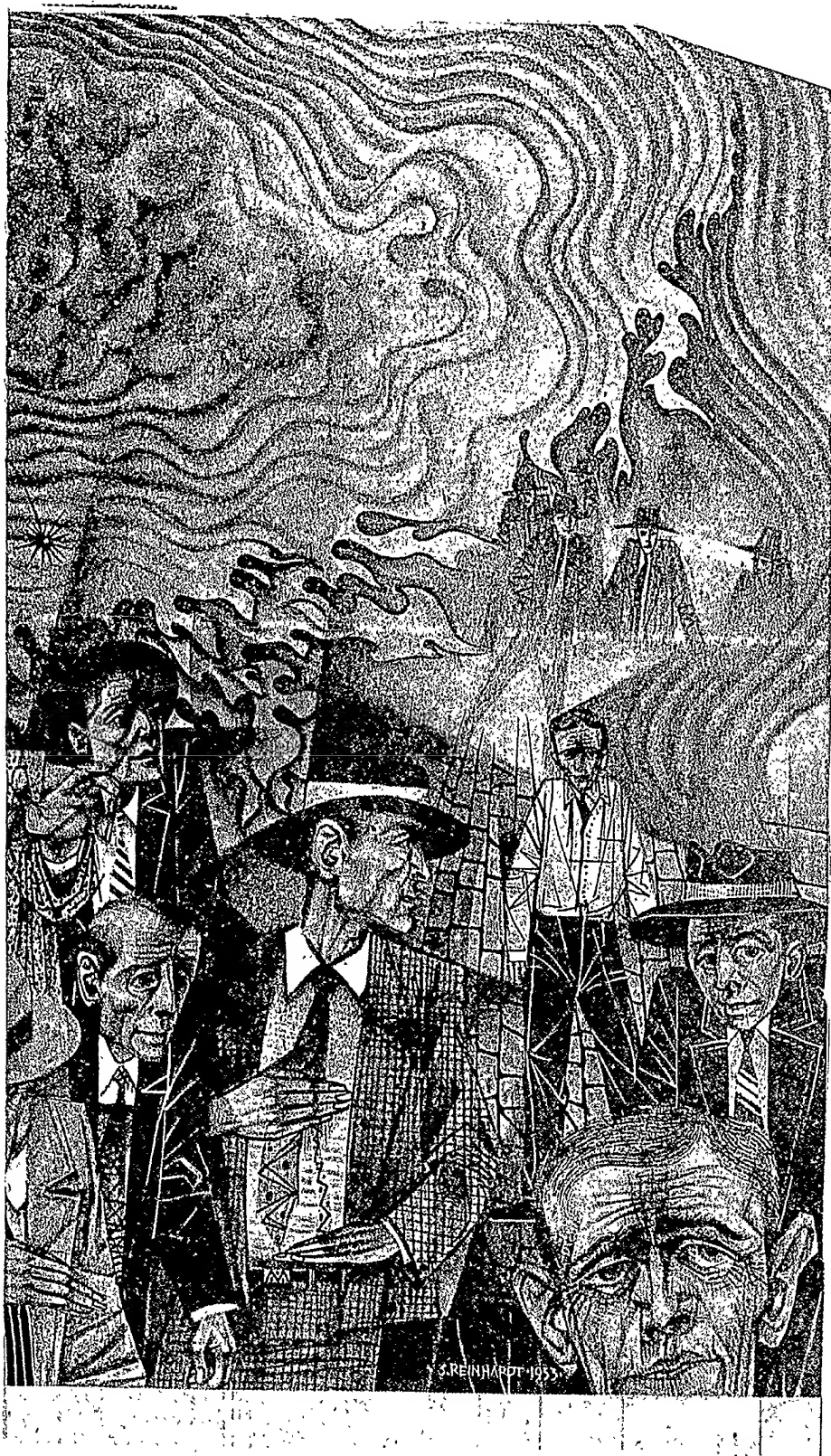
That process of conversion has taken place. We have seen educated, decent, intelligent sons in the West alienated from the values that are at the base of Western society; the values above all of individual freedom and individual choice. And it is this alienation that is most profoundly troubling to those who reckon with the aberrations that have blighted and destroyed societies in the past. Communism is one form of alienation, McCarthyism is another form. While they would angrily deny the analogy, McCarthyites show the same desire to stamp out any and all dissenting opinion. They seem determined to convert our pluralistic society, with its strength rooted in its diversity, into a monolithic order enforced by any means no matter how much those means may violate the tenets of decency and fair play. How far this has gone in certain fields is shown by the fear which dominates in government and in many areas of education.

How long is this process to continue before being checked? In the view of many McCarthyism is a passing phenomenon which will disappear as the tensions of the war and post-war periods are eased. It is a more severe outbreak of the political chicken-pox than occurred in 1920 and '21, but it is of the same order.

IF, HOWEVER, MCCARTHYISM REFLECTS, as it seems to, an underlying insecurity, an alienation from the values of the past, then this optimistic view is not justified. In that case McCarthyism could survive even the personal eclipse of McCarthy himself since it must be assumed that fear, distrust and anti-reason will always be exploited by the ignorant or the unscrupulous. McCarthyism, in short, is more than a personal movement and McCarthy's imitators and heirs would undoubtedly be prepared to carry on if he should suffer a political accident. For each man and woman the test will come as to whether his or her belief in the sanctity of the individual can withstand the forces making for trembling conformity. The McCarthyites, the super-patriots, have appropriated and debased many of the symbols of freedom and nation. This makes the task of re-discovery and re-dedication more difficult. The values that the individual must cherish privately, above and beyond the loud public profession of their worth, have been cheapened in the political market place. But however difficult this makes the re-discovery of their true meaning, nothing less will be enough if we are to find our way back to the rule of reason.



"McCarthyism," painted by Siegfried Reinhardt.



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 Miss Gandy _____

CRIME IN THE CITIES A SOCIAL INFECTION

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94-8-341-129

7
 ENCLOSURE

Times-Herald _____
 Wash. Post _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star _____
 N.Y. Herald Tribune _____
 N.Y. Mirror _____
 St. Louis Post-Dispatch _____
 Date: 12-13-53

By ESTES KEFAUVER

AT the height of the Senate Crime Investigation in the spring of 1952, there was a thunderous public demand to "do something" to right the conditions we had found.

In our investigation, we had found that crime had become a syndicated, nation-wide activity—an activity that had been pushed by methods as business-like as the sale of breakfast foods or soap or deodorants.

Much has been done to follow up the revelations of the Senate Crime Committee. But I notice that public indignation has waned as people have turned their attention to other matters.

It cannot be proved conclusively, but I have reason to suspect that the old racketeers who paraded before our committee are beginning to operate again, although with somewhat greater caution. And I have further reason to suspect that a new school of racketeers is being graduated from the jungles of poverty and hoodlumism, to take the place of those old-timers who have been incarcerated or deported or otherwise restrained in their activities.

I suspect that a slow revival of crime is going on because I think I have reason to know the criminal mind and the mind of the lawyers and politicians and accountants who help them do their dirty business, on the fringes of the law. If it were a distinction, I think I could lay claim to knowing more top-flight members of this particular scummy sector of society than any other American.

As long as the spotlight and the television camera were turned on these characters, they withdrew into their shells as the turtle does when disturbed. One evidence that the turtle is emerging again appeared in a report of the California Crime Commission.

The State Commission reported that California has been more tolerant of the racketeer and mob-

ster than most other states, and warned, significantly, that still more hoodlums "even now are poised upon our borders."

THE RESUMPTION OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES does not mean that our efforts during the Senate Investigation were futile. To the contrary, our work produced several salutary results.

For instance, the special racket squads established in the Treasury and Internal Revenue departments have collected more than \$100,000,000 in taxes from gamblers and racketeers. More than one hundred tax-dodgers in the racketeering field have been sentenced.

Activities of the special racket squad in the Narcotics Bureau of the Treasury Department have caused a levelling off of narcotic addiction. And what is more encouraging, there has been a definite decline in the use of drugs by young people. If this were the only accomplishment of our investigation then the money and effort were well spent.

Not all the recommendations of our Crime Committee were followed. If they had been enacted into law, I feel that they would have more effectively discouraged present reactivation of crime.

For instance, the Committee proposed measures for compulsory bookkeeping and for net worth statements from gamblers making more than \$2500 a year. We also proposed that racketeers be barred from taking expense deductions as a result of illegal wagers.

Instead of this Congress imposed the occupational

Estes Kefauver, Senator from Tennessee, was one of the contenders for the Democratic presidential nomination. His activity as chairman of the Senate Crime Committee made him a national figure.

stamp law on gamblers, and a 10 per cent excise tax. The Internal Revenue Bureau is having great difficulty enforcing these measures. The occupational tax has been challenged in the courts, and it is not at all certain that its legality will be upheld. The Bureau reports that "the 10 per cent excise tax is not being paid, except under compulsion." The Bureau is finding it "extremely difficult" to gather evidence that income of gamblers comes from wagers.

I think the Congress should reappraise these laws in the light of experience and have another look at some of the unpassed recommendations of the Crime Committee.

The members of our Committee are not so naive as to think that the passage of laws will in itself absolutely stop racketeering; or that it will be stopped by the detention of a few hundred professional crooks and slimy characters. But we do feel that the very existence of a committee or a watchdog commission, such as we suggested, would deter criminal activities of an interstate character.

OUR SENATE COMMITTEE WAS NOT THE first to discover that crime exists. That great journalist, Lincoln Steffens, revealed in his autobiography the connecting links between crooked politicians, crooked lawyers and crooked business.

What our committee accomplished was to expose, like Steffens in another century, the extent of this sinister relationship since Steffens' day: a relationship that has extended beyond the big city limits into a nation-wide network. What shocked the nation was the spread and effectiveness of crime in all its mid-century magnitude.

It was disillusioning and sickening to see the links between racketeers and government officials in so many widely separated sections of the government—the constables, policemen and detectives who accepted their \$10 to protect gamblers and other law breakers; the sheriffs and city officials who cut themselves in percentage-wise on the profits of criminal undertakings; and the candidates for public office, even up to the level of governor, who accepted lush campaign contributions.

It was disgusting to see the shoddy retinue of lawyers and accountants and tax consultants who answered every beck and call of the racketeering element in many cities. The lawyers were not content with seeing that their clients had their day in court; they were often advisers on the gang's operations. These lawyers even taught the racketeers a little law on the side.

I recall testimony taken from Tony Lopiparo, one of St. Louis' less respectable citizens, who was asked about his presence in Tijuana, Mexico, with a group of Sicilian criminals of the Mafia organization. He refused to answer. I asked his legal grounds. "I got a constitution, ain't I?" he snapped.

Local and state bar associations have not yet tightened sufficiently their ethical standards governing members of the bar.

OUR SENATE CRIME COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED creation of a Federal Crime Commission. It would have a three-fold purpose—first, to maintain a continuing surveillance over criminal activities; secondly, to maintain liaison among federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and crime commissions, and, thirdly, to recommend necessary legislation.

This was opposed by former Attorney General Howard McGrath and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, on the grounds that it might lead to a national-type police force. I disagreed with them then and disagree now. I hope the new Administration will have another look at the suggestion and that Mr. Hoover will re-examine his position.

Today, there is information in one government agency about an unsavory character that is not transmitted to another government agency interested in law enforcement. Today, state and local enforcement officials complain that they feed information to the FBI but get little or nothing in return. Today, local and state crime commissions operate without liaison, and in isolated cubicles while the interstate racketeer moves from community to community with impunity and with a considerable degree of secrecy.

The klieg lights of public scrutiny that drove the big-time interstate racketeer into the shadows in 1951 should be turned on again. This can be done through a Federal Crime Commission such as suggested. This can keep crime at a controlled level.

The most hopeful development of all, in my opinion, was the action of the Senate this year in approving an investigation by a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee into the problems of juvenile delinquency.

When we had our Senate Crime Committee in operation I came to realize very vividly that we needed desperately to get to the root causes of crime in the United States.

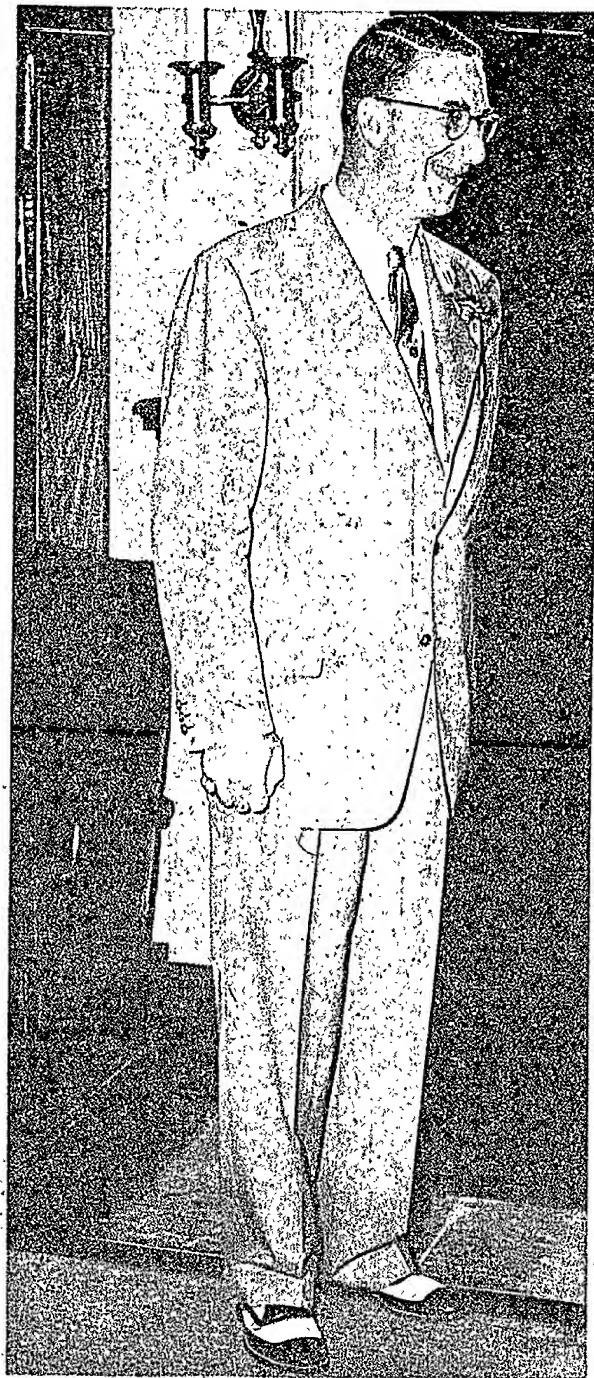
We can pass laws hindering the criminal in his operation. We can put him behind bars, and remove him from society. But unless we do something to prevent a new crop of criminals from arising every generation, then we have accomplished very little indeed.

THEREFORE, SENATOR ROBERT HENDRICKSON, a Republican of New Jersey, and I sponsored identical resolutions in this Congress, calling for an investigation of this problem. Senator William Langer, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, asked us to serve on the subcommittee with him and we gladly accepted.

I hope that this investigation will give new and added depth and meaning to the problems concerning juvenile delinquency which we could only touch upon during the Crime Committee hearings.

I hope that we can explore and find some of the reasons for the mistakes we have made in the corrective actions we have tried, and that we can come up with proposals for more salutary remedies dealing with the corrosive effects of bad early environment.

This, I can assure you, will be a fact-finding inquiry—and we will seek to put those facts to work in new understanding and new legislation dealing with one of the real problems of the Twentieth Century.



ESTES KEFAUVER

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Washington, D.C.
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GOVERNMENT SHOULD OPERATE IN THE OPEN

Times-Herald _____
 Wash. Post _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star _____
 N.Y. Herald Tribune _____
 N.Y. Mirror _____
 St. Louis Post-Dispatch _____
 Date: 12-13-53

94-8-341-129

11

—By HERBERT BROWNELL JR.—

NATIONAL SAFETY can be protected without burying a wealth of government information under red-inked "secret" stamps.

It was on this proposition that President Eisenhower asked the Attorney General to prepare the new Executive Order to encourage access by the public to all information which can be revealed without damaging the safety of our country.

It replaces an order issued by the prior administration in 1951, and which, by its very wording, brought well-merited cries of undue censorship from the nation's press.

Complaints against the old order were from reliable persons.

The general appraisal was that the order and regulations, though designed theoretically to safeguard defense information, were so broadly drawn and loosely administered as to make it possible for government officials to cover up their own mistakes and even their wrong-doing under the guise of protecting national security.

I believe strongly that government should operate in the open; should live in a "gold fish bowl." The people must be well informed about the operation of their government if it is to be strong and good. Agencies which operate openly are bound to be more honest and effective than those which do not.

It is not just a question of Freedom of the Press. It is a question of Freedom of Information.

Believing in this principle as strongly as I do, my first action after becoming Attorney General of the United States, was to establish an open door policy. All pardons or actions granting clemency are now made a matter of public record. The names of all sponsors of such requests are likewise made available to the press so that the public may know who supported those seeking clemency.

Tax settlements and settlements of claims against or by the Government likewise are made a matter of public record when a sizeable sum is involved.

NOW NONE OF THESE MATTERS HAD ANY-thing to do with our national safety. But during the prior administration these things were not made public. They were buried. No wonder there were charges of skulduggery leveled at the prior administration of the Department of Justice. No one knew what was going on, except the officials handling the matters.

Elsewhere in the past, newspaper reporters, private citizens and even members of Congress found themselves balked in their request for information about government affairs, even though the answers which could have been given to their questions had nothing whatever to do with the security of the nation.

I had four major objections to the ~~previous program~~ from the standpoint of sound public policy. They were:

1. By using vague and broad descriptions of security information, they allowed government officials to withhold many types of information which could be publicly disclosed without endangering the national security.

2. There was a tendency to follow the dangerous policy heretofore used by dictator nations of authorizing government officials to use the term "National Security" indiscriminately, and thereby throw a veil of secrecy over many items which historically have been open to the public in this country.

3. By authorizing classification of too many kinds of documents as "Security Information," they tended to promote a careless attitude upon the part of some government employes who handled security information. In other words, defense secrets leaked out.

4. They tended to build up a barrier between government and the press, which is inimical to our traditional freedom of the press.

OUR NEW PROGRAM WILL PROTECT every legitimate requirement of national safety. At the same time it will honor the basic tenets of freedom of information which are so vitally important to the preservation of our form of government.

We limit the number of agencies which can classify information. At the same time, we limit the number of officials who can have a document or other type of information labeled as "top secret," "secret," or "confidential."

More important, there are positive provisions for reviewing classified material for the purpose of removing the classification, or down-grading it, when

Herbert Brownell Jr., Attorney General of the United States and a leading Republican, is prominent in the councils of the Eisenhower administration.

the interests of national defense no longer require the protection of classification:

On the protective side, we are making certain that all employees handling classified information are more alert to the dangers of unauthorized disclosure.

The old program was the outgrowth of the classification system of the Armed Services. One of the classifications it carried over was "restricted." One of the absurd uses of it, I am told reliably, was to stamp it on sheets containing newspaper items clipped to a sheet for circulation among military units.

THESE ABSURD ABUSES WERE MANIFOLD under the postwar order which linked into what was supposed to be a defense information security program, such agencies as the Commission on Fine Arts and the Indian Claims Commission. Now, I do not single out the Commission on Fine Arts and the Indian Claims Commission as offenders, but only to show the extremes to which the old administration went. There is no doubt that agencies such as these did NOT want to be included in the program because it meant expensive and laborious preparation of agency regulations and other nonsense, particularly for those which never saw a document of a military nature.

One agency, I am told, had to go to the expense of buying a three-tumbler combination safe in order to stow one document—a copy of security regulations.

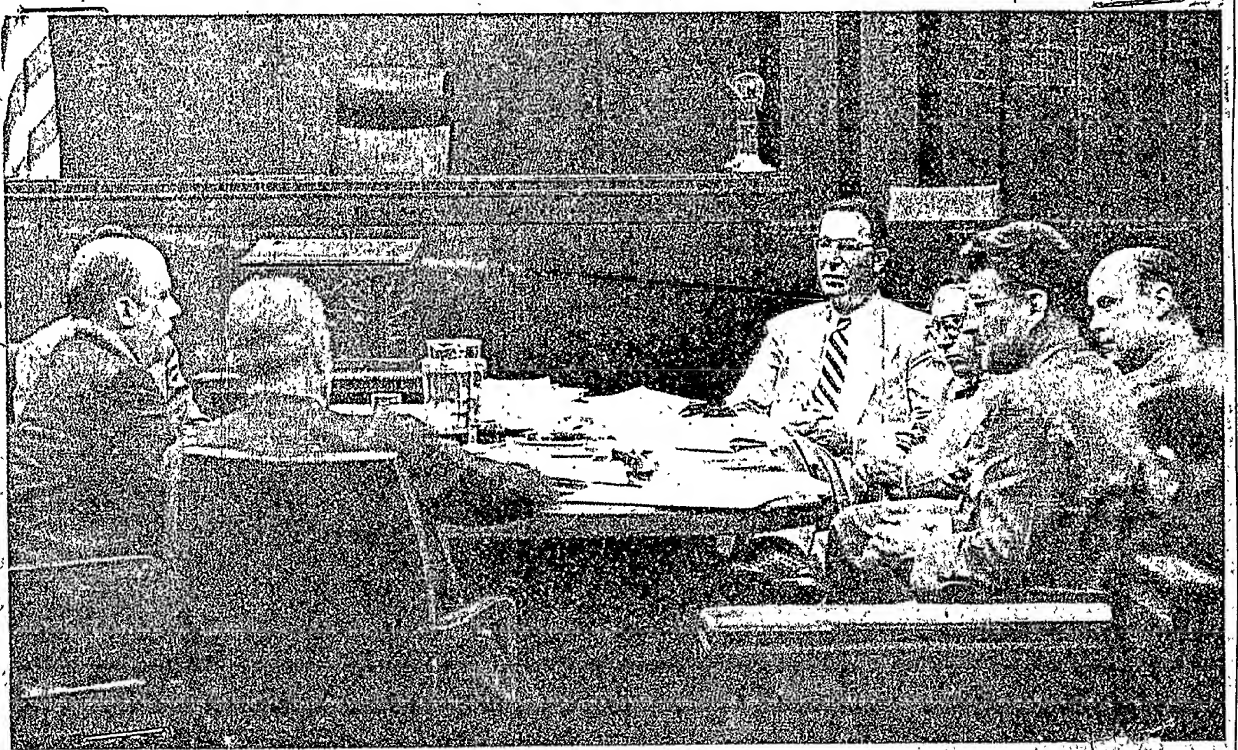
James S. Pope, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, wrote this past year that the program resulted in sealing away papers and documents and reports which someone at one time thought involved national security. And, he observed:

"Scholars looking for facts cannot write a true history of the past 15 years because bales of material are buried, most of it long since devoid of security implications."

He hit on a major point and that is one reason why we have now provided for declassification after review. How many bales and how long it will take to dig through them is not yet known. But we are determined to make available to the scholars the facts they need.



HERBERT BROWNELL JR.



A meeting of the Senate Crime Committee in St. Louis.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: February 1, 1954

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

G.I.R.-1

9-1

Relations between the Bureau and this newspaper date back to August, 1933, and from that time until March, 1940, were on a friendly basis. The March 1, 1940, issue of the Post Dispatch carried an editorial entitled "J. Edgar Hoover's Fishy Activities". This was written in conjunction with the attack being made on the Bureau at that time by Senator Norris. The editorial pictured the Director in an unfavorable light and suggested that Congress should investigate the FBI and its publicity-mad chief. On April 3, 1940, pursuant to the Director's instructions, all individuals connected with this newspaper were taken off the Bureau's mailing list. They have not been placed back and none is on the list today.

In connection with the Greenlease kidnaping case, the St. Louis Post Dispatch strongly criticized the FBI in an editorial published October 11, 1953, which said:

"The Federal Bureau of Investigation, which likes to keep its reputation as bright as the brass buttons on a rookie's tunic, however, has some polishing to do to get rid of the tarnish picked up in the Greenlease case."

It is to be noted that in the interim between 1940 and 1953 there have been numerous editorials in captioned paper which have shown the Bureau in a favorable light and have been commendatory of the Bureau and certain of its personnel.

The January 17, 1954, issue of this paper contains an editorial concerning wire tapping in which the Director is misquoted. This is the subject of a separate memorandum which is attached.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

RECORDED-29

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FEB 5 1954

EX-103 13

PERS. FILES

Attachments
JAN 11 1954

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To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
Your paper has been incessantly harping on "rights and freedom," attacking the FBI and congressional investigating committees; McCarthy and now Brownell. All of which convinces me that there exists somewhat of a threat to "freedom," namely the press.
LEN WELDEN.

File 6
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③
St. Louis Post Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri
November 19, 1953

INDEXED-1

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194-8-341-A
NOT RECORDED
45 JAN 13 1954

full

Mr. Tolson ☒
 Mr. Ladd ☒
 Mr. Nichols ☒
 Mr. Belmont ☒
 Mr. Clegg ☒
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 Mr. Harbo ☒
 Mr. Rosen ☒
 Mr. Tracy ☒
 Mr. Gearty ☒
 Mr. Mohr ☒
 Mr. Winterrowd ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Mr. Holloman ☒
 Mr. Sizoo ☒
 Miss Gandy ☒

WATERVILLE, ME. -- A MISSOURI NEWSPAPER EXECUTIVE SAID TONIGHT THAT THE BILL OF RIGHTS COULD NOT BE PASSED TODAY "BECAUSE THE PRESS WOULD NOT BE FOR IT."

THE STATEMENT WAS MADE BY IRVING DILLIARD, EDITORIAL PAGE DIRECTOR OF THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH. HE WAS HERE TO RECEIVE THE SECOND ANNUAL COLBY COLLEGE LOVEJOY FELLOWSHIP IN JOURNALISM AND AN HONORARY DOCTORATE OF LAWS.

DILLIARD SAID HE BASED HIS OPINION ON "THE FACT THAT NO AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION CAN BE ADOPTED WITHOUT A FIGHTING CAMPAIGN AND I DO NOT FIND THE PRESS TODAY FIGHTING FOR THE CAUSES WHICH THE BILL OF RIGHTS EMBODIES."

DILLIARD REFERRED TO THE QUESTIONING OF NEW YORK POST EDITOR JAMES WECHSLER BY SEN. JOSEPH MCCARTHY AS A "STAR CHAMBER" PROCEEDING AND A "BAREFACED INVASION OF FREEDOM OF THE PRESS."

HE SAID WECHSLER PROTESTED THAT HIS QUESTIONING WAS AN ATTEMPT TO INTIMIDATE THE PRESS BUT A COMMITTEE OF 11 EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS DID NOT ATTEMPT TO ANSWER THE QUESTION WHETHER FREEDOM OF THE PRESS WAS INVADDED.

DILLIARD SAID IT WAS "LAMENTABLE" THAT ONLY FOUR OF THE 11 EDITORS SIGNED A PROTEST BRANDING THE QUESTIONING AS A THREAT TO PRESS FREEDOM. HE SAID, "COULD IT BE THAT SOME OF THE SEVEN EDITORS WHO DID NOT SIGN HAD BEEN INTIMIDATED?"

11/5--N949P

INDEXED-19

G I R 3

14 8-341
 NOT RECORDED
 191 NOV 17 1953

6 DEC 16 1953

5-79

What Comes With Wire Taps
 Although the legislature in its last session vetoed a bill forbidding wire tapping in Missouri, a bill which was kept out of the statute books only by Gov. Donnelly's veto, a new effort is now under way to legalize the practice which Justice Holmes called a "dirty business" and which Justice Frankfurter denounced as "the fruit of the poisonous tree."

A bill permitting limited wire tapping is to be recommended to the 1955 legislature by the Senate Committee on Criminal Law Revision. This would permit certain law enforcement officers to tap wires—on judicial authorization only—in cases of kidnapping, treason, sabotage, espionage and crime endangering national security.

By way of showing the need for this, Chairman Albert M. Spradling Jr., of Cape Girardeau, said that federal officers tapped wires in trying to solve the Greenlease kidnapping. But it did them no good, and if they had obtained evidence in this way it would have been thrown out of court. Speaking of federal agents, it is worth recalling of Edgar Hoover's 1936 remark that if he allowed his men to practice wire tapping to any extent, "they would turn out in no time."

As shown by the 1950 territorial investigation of Washington Police Lt. Joseph W. Shimon, an officer can make a private wire tapping service into a very lucrative sideline. Little wonder that the late Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone, as Attorney General in 1924, instructed the FBI that wire tapping "will not be tolerated."

There is only a seeming reasonableness about it in the case of high crime. The practice has no similarity to the issuance of a warrant to search a specific place for a specific purpose. Taps are virtually undetectable; they can be kept on indefinitely; they can record every private word spoken over a telephone, and the victim has nothing like judicial notice of the violation of his privacy.

An Justice Brandeis said: "As a means of espionage, writs of assistance and general warrants are but puny instruments of tyranny and oppression when compared with wire tapping."

Members of the St. Louis bar must have been in accord when in a poll they advised the legislature to outlaw wire tapping. We hope the legislature reaffirms its stand—and only through a vote down a possible veto.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH
 ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
 JANUARY 17, 1954

ENCLOSURE 94-8-341-130

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: January 29, 1954

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Seery
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
 Sizoo
Miss Gandy

SYNOPSIS:

The Director requested that a quotation attributed to him in an editorial in the January 17, 1954, issue of the St. Louis "Post Dispatch" be located. This editorial quoted Mr. Hoover as saying in 1938 that if he allowed his men to practice wire tapping to any extent 'they would turn crooks in no time.' Available sources in Crime Records Section searched with negative results. However, in the March 25, 1940, issue of the "Washington Merry-Go-Round" written by Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen, it was stated that on March 29, 1939, the Director wrote a confidential memorandum opposing a bill then in Congress at instance of Treasury Department giving Government agencies the right to tap wires. In this memorandum, according to Pearson and Allen, the Director said he had men who were wire tapping experts, but if he let them practice it to any extent they would turn crooks in no time. This memorandum undoubtedly refers to a memorandum of that date by the Director to the Assistant to the Attorney General expressing his views on a bill in Congress at instance of Treasury to permit wire tapping by Federal law enforcement officers. This memorandum contains no such phraseology to the effect that wire tapping by FBI Agents would soon turn them into crooks. In an article on wire tapping in the December 23, 1952, issue of "The Reporter" it was stated that in 1938 the Director indefinitely postponed action on a Treasury-drafted bill granting Federal agencies the right to tap. It added that "according to newspaper accounts, Hoover said he had men who were expert in tapping wires, but if he let them practice it to any extent (italics ours) they would turn crooks in no time." "The Reporter" article was thoroughly reviewed by Domestic Intelligence Division and no such statement by Director could be located. Apparently the "Post Dispatch" quotation is based on the 1940 incorrect comment by Pearson and Allen and repeated in "The Reporter". It is now garbled as to be attributed to the Director.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

30
66 MAR 18 1954

FCS:rcw

RECORDED-29

EX-103

13

FEB 9 1954

24

INT. SEC.

PERS. FILES

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-11111

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

January 29, 1954

DETAILS:

Reference is made to the Director's request, "Locate this alleged statement of mine" in connection with an editorial from the January 17, 1954, issue of the St. Louis "Post Dispatch" on wire tapping which stated: "Speaking of federal agents, it is worth recalling J. Edgar Hoover's 1938 remark that if he allowed his men to practice wire-tapping to any extent 'they would turn crooks in no time.'"

Available sources in the Crime Records Section were searched, without finding any such quotation of the Director. However, the following data was located.

In February, 1941, in testimony before Subcommittee No. 1 of the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, which was holding hearings on a proposed bill to authorize wire tapping (Hobbs Bill), mention was made of an item in the "Washington Merry-Go-Round" (March 25, 1940) written by Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen.

A Miss Helen C. Lingenfelter, who identified herself as the national legislative chairman of the Descendants of the American Revolution, a patriotic organization, testified on February 24, 1941, as follows:

"Now let us look at one more of the reports of Mr. Hoover's views on the subject of wire tapping. The following is quoted from an article by Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen, newspaper columnists, on March 25, 1940, this being the column that is entitled "Washington Merry-Go-Round." The following statement was made by them:

"There has been much closer cooperation between Hoover and new Attorney General, Jackson, than press reports indicate. Jackson was not exaggerating when he said he was acting on Hoover's recommendation in abolishing wire tapping.

"On March 29, 1939, Hoover wrote a confidential memo opposing a bill then in Congress at the instance of the Treasury Department, giving Government agencies the right to tap wires. Mr. Hoover's report was one of the most vigorous defenses of civil rights recently written. He said he had men who were experts in tapping wire, but if he let them practice it to any extent they would turn crooks in no time.

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

January 29, 1954

"He recommended that wire tapping be used only in kidnaping and espionage cases, and that even in these, legislation permitting it should be written by liberal lawyers such as Judge Pecora or Morris Ernst."

Another witness, for example, a Miss Josephine T. Adams, a teacher at Swarthmore College, on February 10, 1941, also mentioned this same "Washington Merry-Go-Round" quotation. Both witnesses were opposed to the proposed bill.

The March 29, 1939, memorandum, mentioned by Pearson and Allen, undoubtedly refers to a memorandum of that date by the Director addressed to the Assistant to the Attorney General when the Director was requested to express his views as to a bill introduced in Congress at the instance of the Treasury Department to authorize wire tapping by Federal law enforcement officers.

This memorandum contains no such phraseology to the effect that wire tapping by FBI Agents would soon turn them into "crooks." In this memorandum the Director took a stand against such proposed legislation and offered as an alternative that if the Department saw fit to endorse some type of wire tapping it should only be done after some outstanding lawyers, with liberal reputations, were consulted as to the type of legislation to be drafted. In this connection the Director specifically mentioned the names of [redacted] and Mr. Morris Ernst. (It is to be noted that Pearson and Allen mentioned these two individuals in their column). (62-12114-1900)

b6
b7C

In an article on wire tapping in the December 23, 1952, issue of "The Reporter," the following is stated:

"Thus, in their first interpretations of Section 605, the higher courts consistently ruled in favor of a strong wiretapping law. The court rulings were so explicit, in fact, that the Treasury Department began pressing Congress for specific authorization of wiretapping by Federal agents. In 1938, however, J. Edgar Hoover indefinitely postponed chances for such action by opposing a Treasury-drafted bill granting Federal agencies the right to tap. According to newspaper accounts, Hoover 'said he had men who were expert in tapping wires, but if he let them practice it to any extent (italics ours) they would turn crooks in no time.'"

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

January 29, 1954

Apparently "The Reporter" quotation is based on the previously mentioned Pearson and Allen item.

The article in "The Reporter" was carefully reviewed in the Domestic Intelligence Division, and by memorandum dated December 23, 1952, it was stated that nothing could be located (in Bureau files) concerning this quotation allegedly attributed to the Director. (100-364570-17)

An analysis of the "Post Dispatch" quotation would seem to indicate that its reference to the Director is based on the incorrect 1940 comment of Pearson and Allen and repeated in "The Reporter." However, it has been garbled, so as to be attributed to the Director.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

DATE: April 8, 1954

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Harbo _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Gearty _____
 Mohr _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
 Miss Gandy _____

ma
 Pete Brandt of the St. Louis Post Dispatch called me on April 8th. He has a memo from his St. Louis office quoting the President's speech of Monday night calling upon citizens to report to the FBI. The memo states it might be interesting to ask the FBI if the speech has brought on any increase in tips. I told Brandt we could not be of any assistance to him. In response to his inquiry, I told him we did not make comments on individual tips. I further told him that we would have to make a survey of the field and this would take too much work.

cc: Mr. Boardman
 Mr. Belmont
 Mr. Jones

LBN:MP

Very well handled.
d.

RECORDED-62
 INDEXED-62

EX - 107

94-8-391-132

13 APR 15 1954

50 APR 16 1954

CRIME REC.

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

March 30, 1954

The attached "Parade" section of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch for April 4, 1954, was forwarded by Edward D. Fales, Jr., Associate Managing Editor, Parade Publication, Inc., Chrysler Building, New York City.

ST 1

The article "How everybody helps the FBI capture criminals" appears on pages 8, 9, and 10.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Boardman ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tamm ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Jones ✓
Mr. Winterrowd ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Holloman ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

G. 10 - 1

Attachment
hmm

RECORDED-62
INDEXED-62

18 APR 21 1954

3 copies Recd - DO
2 sent to Crime Records

9 APR 29 1954

parade

EDWARD D. FALES, JR.
ASSOCIATE MANAGING EDITOR

PARADE PUBLICATION, INC.
MURRAY HILL 6-8171

CHRYSLER BUILDING
NEW YORK CITY

94-8-341-133

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: May 28, 1954

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: LETTER TO EDITOR
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
MAY 11, 1954

Tolson ☒
 Ladd ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Clegg ☒
 Glavin ☒
 Harbo ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tracy ☒
 Gearty ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Winterrowd ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holloman ☒
 Sizoo ☒
 Miss Gandy ☒

G. I. R. 4

SAC Milnes submitted a clipping of a letter to the editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Missouri, which appeared in that paper on May 11, 1954. The letter, which was written by one Thomas L. Schmidt, stated that the FBI "has been expanding into every phase of our lives...investigates people from the cradle to the grave...and wraps itself in the American flag." The letter went on to state that "it seems that the FBI is permitting a favored group to go through its most secret files and use whatever they may find." Schmidt then stated in his letter that if material in Bureau files is being made available to a favored group with the knowledge of the Director and the Attorney General "then I think we have built a monster." He concluded by stating that some group "should investigate this Department and find out what is going on before this creature destroys the Constitution and all our liberties."

b6
b7C

SAC Milnes attached a routing slip to the clipping in which he stated that based on the information available, the indices of the St. Louis Office were searched with negative results regarding [redacted]

Bufiles reflect that one [redacted] is a Security Index subject of the St. Louis Office. The letter to the editor bore no further identifying data concerning [redacted] and a thorough review of the Bureau files concerning [redacted] has been made but no definite identification can be effected. (100-75014)

A report by the St. Louis Office dated February 25, 1954, states that [redacted] resides at [redacted] in St. Louis and has been active in the Communist Party since approximately 1938. He is associated with various front groups and apparently is in the open party. (100-75014-47)

RECOMMENDATION:

RECORDED-45
 INDEXED-45

In view of the fact that it is impossible to definitely identify the writer of the letter to the editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch with Security Index subject [redacted] it is recommended that no additional action be taken in this case.

JUN 17 1954

JTM:imz

F404

100-75014-47
 SEARCHED
 SERIALIZED
 INDEXED
 FILED

ROUTING SLIP

FD-4

(5-12-52)

Date 5-13-54, 19__ b6
b7C

Memo To: Director, FBI

SAC

Title: [REDACTED]

ASAC

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Supervisor

CONCERNING

Agent

Steno

Clerk

Chief Clerk

Special Employee

File No. _____

ACTION DESIRED

Assign to

Open Case

Acknowledge

Prepare Tickler

Bring File

Reassign to

Call Me

Recharge serials

See Me

Search and Return

Correct

Send serials

Delinquent

to

Expedite

Submit new charge-out

File

Submit report by

Leads need attention

Type

Read, Initial and

Return Serials

Return

Undeveloped leads in your district awaiting attention.

Attached is a clipping taken from the St. Louis
Post-Dispatch 5-11-54.

Based on the information available, the indices
of the St. Louis Office have been searched re
[REDACTED] with negative results.

S.A.C. _____

J. E. MILES

Office _____

St. Louis

(In intra office use return this with notation as to
action taken or explanation.)

b6
b7C

[REDACTED] may be identical with the writer of attached letter to the Editor of the Post-Dispatch, is on the security index of the St. Louis Office and is the subject of a pending Security Matter - C investigation.

MAY 24 1 05 PM '54

RECEIVED - NICHOLS
F B I

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

OK
1702
✓

Investigate the FBI?

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Will the FBI turn out to be a Frankenstein's monster?

It has been expanding into every phase of our lives and into every corner of the earth. It investigates people from the cradle to the grave. It is glorified to the point where it is the most holy of the holiest. It wraps itself in the American flag. As a symbol of our country it has become more precious than our Constitution.

Now it seems that the FBI is permitting a favored group to go through its most secret files and use whatever they may find. This is contrary to all laws regarding these files.

If this is being done with the knowledge of J. Edgar Hoover and Herbert Brownell, then I think we have built a monster. If it is done without their knowledge, then there is a spy ring within the FBI and that may be even worse.

Hoover, Brownell, or Congress should investigate this department, and find out what is going on before this creature destroys the Constitution and all our liberties.

THOMAS L. SCHMIDT

*Give to Nichols
memo
5-28-54
JFM*

ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
MAY 11, 1954

ENCLOSURE

94-8-341-134

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FD-36	Adman
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Sizoo	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

FBI, ST. LOUIS

9-23-54

DIRECTOR, FBI A I R T E L

G. I. R. - 1/

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI. ATTACHED IS AN ARTICLE
APPEARING ON PAGE 3C OF THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH FOR SEPT. 21, 1954,
ENTITLED "CITY'S FIRST TRAFFIC POLICEWOMEN," WRITTEN BY CLARISSA START. MD.
THE BUREAU'S ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE MARKED PORTION DEALING WITH
THE FBI. OBVIOUSLY, THE REMARKS ARE FALSE SINCE THE BUREAU HAS NEVER
WORKED NARCOTICS CASES AND HAS NO JURISDICTION TO WORK THEM. THE BUREAU
IS WELL AWARE OF THE EXTREMELY UNFRIENDLY ATTITUDE OF THE ST. LOUIS
POST-DISPATCH. I AM NOT CONTACTING THE POST-DISPATCH CONCERNING THIS
MATTER AND DO NOT INTEND TO UNLESS ADVISED TO THE CONTRARY BY THE BUREAU
IN VIEW OF THEIR PREVIOUSLY PRONOUNCED UNFRIENDLY ATTITUDE. THE INDICES
CONTAIN NO INFORMATION CONCERNING CLARISSA START.

ENCL

EX-110

RECORDED-101

94-8 341-135

MILNES

INDEXED-101

13 SEP 29 1954

END

JEM:MAF

ENCLOSURE

Just the usual dirty dig
from St. Louis Post
Dispatch

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

61 SEP 30 1954

City's First Traffic

Policewomen

Officers Murphy and Blunk Find New Job About as Strange to Them
as It Is to the Public

St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri
September 21, 1954

94-8-341-135

By Clarissa Starr

MANY people mistake them for "Waves." Some think they're airline hostesses. Just the other day a woman asked one of them what time the next bus left for Lambert Field, seemed quite indignant that she didn't know. All in all, Patricia Murphy and Phoebe Blunk will be happy when people catch on to the idea that they're police officers.

They're the first women ever to wear police uniforms in the city of St. Louis, so naturally it's been a surprise to the public, and sometimes a nasty shock to the man who finds he's getting a ticket from a neat blonde.

Officers Blunk and Murphy haven't had time to worry about public adjustment, however. They've got problems of their own. Mainly their aching feet.

"I thought I'd be an old woman before my time," says Officer Murphy. "The blisters and swollen feet I had those first few days. I've always worn high heels and these cube jobs, I don't know."

"And the cold," says Officer Blunk. "We don't have jackets yet, just these short sleeved shirts. A couple of mornings last week, our goose bumps had goose bumps."

"We've been threatening to get stoies to wear," put in Officer Murphy.

"Bright red ones," said Officer Blunk darkly.

The smart tailor-made uniforms for the new traffic officers consist of navy blue skirts (they "pick up" everything, say the girls, as they brush impatiently at lint), light blue shirts, black neckties, black leather shoes with heels, and toes in, and navy overseas caps. "We're still not used to them," Officer Murphy. "First opportunity and they're off," Officer Blunk.

Uniforms do have one advantage, they admit.

"I never worry about what I'm going to wear the next day, that's for sure," says Officer Blunk.

Prior to their transfer to the traffic division last month, both policewomen did plain clothes work on juvenile delinquency, liquor violation, and narcotics cases. It is no secret that the transfer to traffic was not popular with the women on the force; in fact, one of them, Mrs. Viola Messerli, resigned because of it.

Officers Murphy and Blunk feel they'll get used to their new pavement pounding duty, eventually, but indicate that it's a tame come-down from the jobs they used to have.

Both of them have been on the force three years. Mrs. Blunk, a Beaumont High School graduate, worked in the long

distance office of the telephone company and as an advertising receptionist. Patricia Murphy, who graduated from Rosati Kain and attended St. Louis University a while, had worked in offices at the Wabash Railway, Western Weighing and Measuring Bureau, and the Army Finance Center.

Both answered a police department ad in July 1951 and were among eight women selected, five of whom are still on the force.

Although many other cities have had policewomen for years, they were the first to do police work here. They were given the same training as men in the use of firearms and judo. Much of their usefulness lay in the fact that they could make purchases from narcotics pushers, out of bounds tavern owners and other illegal operators without arousing suspicion.

IN narcotics cases, the contact had usually been made by the FBI and the policewomen were assigned to act as purchasers. One of Officer Blunk's worst experiences, she says, occurred the time her FBI partner didn't show up on time.

"There I was sitting in a car with this pusher and he was getting nervous," she says. "He kept twisting this long piece of wire this way and that and I was wondering if he was suspicious and 'wha' happen' if he was."

One of their favorite "interesting experiences" occurred the time the two of them were assigned to get into a club.

"It was supposed to be a private political athletic club, but we had reports they were selling liquor to everybody," Mrs. Blunk says. "They knew all the police officers and wouldn't let them in, and nobody thought we could get in either, but they said go out there and try."

"We went up to the door and there was a bunch of wise guys standing out in front, half drunk," Officer Murphy continues. "They said Hi and we said Hi. We went up to the door and someone opened it and said, 'Who are you?' and these fellows yelled out, 'They're okay, they're friends of ours.' We walked in and there was a bunch of fellows playing cards. Oh man, they were ugly looking brutes."

"And I ran into a cab driver I knew and we were dodging him all over the place," Officer Blunk recalls.

"We had to pour the drink into a bottle as evidence and we started to the ladies room," Officer Murphy continues, "but it was occupied, so some obliging character told us to go into the men's room and promised to watch so no one went in. Boy, were they disillusioned when

they found out no we were fortune tellers among their regular victims, too, and Pat Murphy admits she used to have a lot of fun making up problems, especially the romantic ones that intrigue the fortune teller.

"I told one my boy friend was in the Army overseas and I was going with a wealthy man. Should I marry the wealthy man or wait for the boy in the Army? Of course, they'd all give you the same song and dance and they'd never give you a solution. They always want you to burn candles, 10 at a dollar apiece, and make an appointment to come back."

"One told me to bring a spool of white thread and she'd show me how my troubles were wound around the thread and how to unwind them. You wonder how people can be taken in by that kind of stuff. And they all tell you 'You have a happy face but you have deep trouble in your heart.' Naturally, everybody likes to hear that, then they can feel like a real martyr."

The gimmick used by most fortune tellers is that they're not selling fortunes but selling books and giving a fortune away free with each book. The problem for the policewoman was to pay for a fortune, not a book. Officer Murphy recalls one who told her she could foretell the future.

* * *

"I SAID: Can you tell the future about yourself?" "Oh yes," she said. "Tell me something that's going to happen to you." I said, "Oh I couldn't do that," she said, "that would ruin the powers."

"Well, I can foretell something for you," I said, and with that, I gave her the flash."

Now that they've switched to traffic work, the two women feel they've "done everything." They started out with classroom training and then on Aug. 23, went on regular duty, with Cpl. John Bower as their guide. Officer Blunk gave out a summons her first day, to a man who ran a red light at Lindell and Newstead.

Capt. Troy Ferber (no relation to Edna, he tells you before you ask), who is in charge of the traffic division while Maj. William Cibulka is on vacation, says that public reaction to the traffic policewomen has been mild. Both Officers Blunk and Murphy say they get an occasional argument but nothing serious.

"Usually the men are calmer than the women," says Officer Murphy. "Men say, 'So I did it, so what?' Women try to talk their way out."

"Women," says Officer Blunk, "say, 'How dare you—the idea of giving me a ticket—I haven't had one in 20 years.'"

Both have gotten used to the regular stories: The doctor who's on an "emergency" call. The people visiting sick friends in the hospital. The woman who went into a store "just a minute to look at a dress." The man who "only went across the street to get change." The ones

who intended to come back and put another nickel in the meter but just didn't get to it. The out-of-towners who feel they're being discriminated against. Officer Blunk sympathizes with

them. She got a ticket in Los Angeles while she was sight-seeing; she meant to go back and put nickel in the meter, too. She's less sympathetic with the ones who can't work the meter.

* * *
"THEY'LL say, 'I put a penny in and nothing happened,' she says. "Pennies, dimes, mills, when the meter clearly says to use nickels. You come across them, shaking the meters, beating on them."

Both Officers Murphy and Blunk report at 8 a. m. (an hour known in police parlance as "shape up time") and work until 6 p. m. They usually meet for lunch at one of the hotels or restaurants in the vicinity of their beats, which are side by side in the Kingshighway to Euclid shopping and hospital area. During vacation time they were trailed regularly by children who helped them locate violators. ("Here's another one," they'd call.)

Both women say they've taken a lot of kidding from their fellow officers and their families.

Officer Blunk is married to the owner of an auto appliance store, has a stepdaughter, and lives at 4046 Dryden avenue. Officer Murphy lives at 5063 Northland avenue. Both like to swim and ride horseback in their spare time but say they do just one thing when they get home nights these days—soak their feet.

"If I'm going out in the evening," says Officer Murphy, "I put the bucket under the table and combine it with dinner."

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 3-2-55

FROM : SAC, St. Louis

SUBJECT: ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Sizoo	✓
Mr. Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

For the information of the Bureau, Mr. AARON BENESCH, SAC Contact in this office and Managing Editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, has informed me that Mr. JOSEPH PULITZER, III, who is the Publisher of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, recently became very disturbed over the fact that the Globe-Democrat was beating the Post-Dispatch in obtaining local news. As a result, PULITZER removed Mr. SAM ARMSTRONG as City Editor of the Post-Dispatch who was replaced by EVERTTS GRAHAM, who was formerly on the staff of the Post-Dispatch.

JEM:maf
(2)

b6
b7c

RECORDED-53
INDEXED-53

8 MAR 4 1955

94-8-341-126

Mr. Nichols

EXP. PROC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-8-116

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70 MAR 15 1955

6.1 R-6
April 1, 1955

PERSONAL

Mr. Raymond L. Crowley
Managing Editor
Saint Louis Post-Dispatch
Saint Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Crowley:

Mr. J. E. Milnes, Special Agent in Charge of our Saint Louis Office, has brought to my attention your recent feature article concerning the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives Program." As a result of your article, Garland William Daniels was apprehended in Los Angeles, California, on March 29, 1955.

I want to thank you for your cooperation in this regard. This public service which you have rendered must indeed be a source of satisfaction.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

cc * Saint Louis
Reurtel 3-30-55.

COMM - FBI

APR 1 1955

MAILED 31

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

NOTE: Relations with this newspaper from August, 1933, until March, 1940, were on a friendly basis. In the March 1, 1940, issue of this paper there appeared an editorial entitled "J. Edgar Hoover's Fishy Activities." This was written in conjunction with the attack being made on the Bureau at that time by Senator Norris. This editorial pictured the Director in an unfavorable light and suggested that Congress investigate the FBI and its "publicity-mad chief." On April 3, 1940, all individuals connected with this paper were removed from the

(continued on next page)

58 APR 14 1955

(6)

RECEIVED
APR 1 1955
PM 5:10

RECORDED - 28
EX-116

APR 8 1955

WVH

TED

Mr. Raymond L. Growley

April 1, 1955

NOTE: (continued)

Bureau's mailing list per the Director's instructions. Between 1940 and 1953 there appeared several editorials commendatory of the Bureau, and we wrote individuals connected with that paper on several occasions, but in the October 11, 1953, issue, an editorial criticized the Bureau in the Greenlease case. It is felt that the instant case wherein the publication of an article by this paper resulted in the apprehension of Daniels is deserving of a letter from the Director. This letter, however, ~~should~~ be perfunctory.

✓ IS BEING KEPT

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4-5-55

FROM : SAC, ST. LOUIS

SUBJECT: ~~ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH~~
~~ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI~~

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Sizoo _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

With the passing of JOSEPH PULITZER, former Editor and Publisher of the ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH, his son, JOSEPH PULITZER, JR., has been named as the Editor and Publisher of the ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH.

There is attached hereto a clipping taken from the ST. LOUIS GLOBE DEMOCRAT of 4-5-55, concerning the new editor.

Enclosure - 1

JEM:wma
(3)

EX-124

RECORDED - 77

INDEXED - 77

EX - 124

94-8-344-138

APR 12 1955

71 APR 19 1955

Pulitzer's Son Becomes Head of Post-Dispatch

Joseph Pulitzer Jr., yesterday was named editor and publisher of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and president of the Pulitzer Publishing Company. He thus be-

came the third-generation Joseph Pulitzer to head the St. Louis afternoon newspaper enterprise.

Pulitzer, 41 years old, was selected for the three posts to succeed his father, who died last Wednesday night. The son had been associate editor of the newspaper and vice president of the publishing company.

He was named to succeed his father by unanimous action of both the directors and stockholders of the company, it was announced. A special meeting of the stockholders indorsed Pulitzer's election by the directors.

At the same time, Charles J. Hentschell, business manager of the Post-Dispatch, was elected vice president of the company. No successor was named to Pulitzer as associate editor of the newspaper, which was founded by the first Joseph Pulitzer, grandfather of the new publisher, in 1878.

STATEMENT BY PULITZER

In a statement published on the editorial page of yesterday's Post-Dispatch, Pulitzer pledged to carry on the standards established by his grandfather and maintained by his father.

"With all the moral strength, the intellectual strength, the professional strength at our command, we will continue to

Tuesday, Apr. 5, 1955 St.



JOSEPH PULITZER JR.

labor as public servants," Pulitzer said. "We will not only report the day's news but illuminate dark places, and, with a deep sense of responsibility, interpret these troubled times."

Born May 13, 1913, Pulitzer attended St. Mark's School at Southborough, Mass., and in 1936 received an A. B. degree from Harvard College, where he majored in fine arts. Having served as a reporter on the San Francisco News during the summer of 1935, immediately upon graduation he worked with Marquis Childs, a Washington correspondent of the Post-Dispatch, in covering the 1936 presidential campaign.

After the campaign, he began roving apprenticeships in almost every department of the newspaper. He then served for brief periods as editor of the Post-Dispatch's Sunday magazine section, as daily pictures editor and as editor of a Sunday picture section.

His final preparation for the posts he assumed yesterday came during years of close association with his father in the operation of the newspaper. He was named a director of the company in 1937, vice president in 1939 and associate editor in 1948.

Hentschell, the new vice president, is a veteran of 38 years in the newspaper business and has been with the Post-Dispatch since 1941.

OWNED BY TRUST

Ownership of the Post-Dispatch is vested principally in the Newspaper Trust, established under the will of the first Joseph Pulitzer. It holds 85 per cent of the stock. The trustees are Joseph Pulitzer Jr., Hentschell, and Herbert Pulitzer of Palm Beach, Fla., a son of the first Joseph Pulitzer.

A minority stockholder is a voting trust established in 1950 to assure continuity of management. Its trustees are Hentschell; Raymond L. Crowley, managing editor of the Post-Dispatch; Dell B. Stafford, treasurer of the company, and John G. Jackson of New York, attorney for the Pulitzer family. Another minority stockholder is the St. Louis Union Trust Company as trustee for the Joseph Pulitzer Pension Plan, established for the benefit of the retired employes of the newspaper and its radio and television stations, KSD and KSD-TV.

Besides Pulitzer and Hentschell, directors of the company include George M. Burbach, secretary; G. E. Carvell, circulation manager; Fred P. Rowden, advertising manager; Samuel J. Shelton, assistant to the publisher; and Stafford. Each holds

ST. LOUIS GLOBE DEMOCRAT
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
APRIL 5, 1955

99-341138
ENCLOSURE

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

April 12, 1955

The attached cartoons from
the St. Louis Dispatch appeared
in the April 5 and April 8, 1955
editions and were sent to the
Bureau by this paper.

SAINT LOUIS Post Dispatch
Attachments

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Boardman ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. Harbo ☒
Mr. Mohr ☒
Mr. Parsons ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tamm ☒
Mr. Jones ☒
Mr. Sizoo ☒
Mr. Winterrowd ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Mr. Holloman ☒
Miss Holmes ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

RECORDED - 83

94-8-341-139

10 APR 15 1955

SE 38

X-116

EX-116

51 APR 21 1955

51 APR 21 1955

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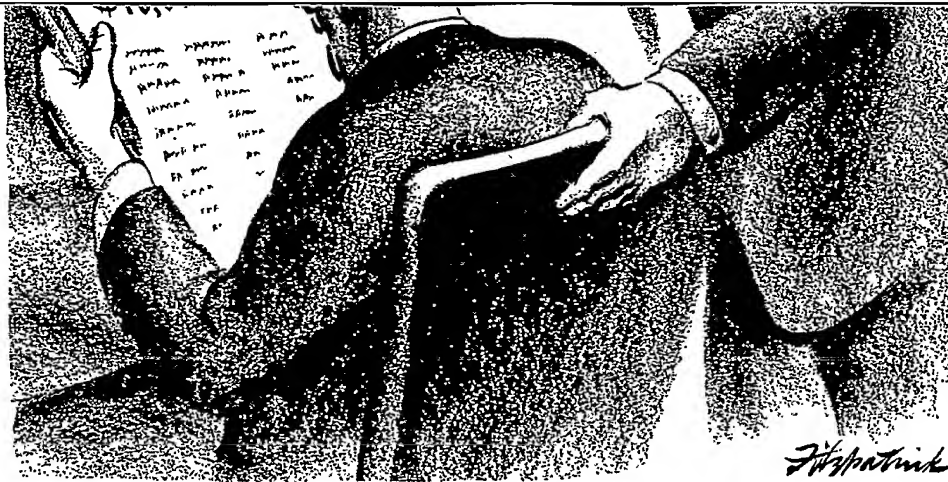
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Whitwick

'THAT LOCK UP HIS SECRETS, TOO?'

94-8-341-139

Walter White: From North and South

The Mirror
of
Public Opinion

Walter White, leader of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People who died recently, won national recognition as hard fighter for equal rights; here seven newspapers assess his work and great progress made during his lifetime.

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot

Walter White, the executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for 24 years, joined that agency in 1918.

There were 64 lynchings in the United States that year, 83 the next year. Last year there was none. Many influences contributed to the overcoming of that ancient evil, but the N.A.A.C.P. and Mr. White strove constantly in confronting the conscience of the nation with the injustice and the horrors of lynching and agitating to eradicate the crime.

This campaign carried the N.A.A.C.P. and its chief executive into the movement for a federal anti-lynching law. This was obviously a field in which the States ought to have taken the lead, and some of them did, notably Virginia. But it is not impossible that the effort to ward off federal action stimulated state action for improvement.

There were occasions when we thought that the N.A.A.C.P. under Mr. White was moving too fast and that profound changes might be forced on a society that needed time to adjust itself, especially since many changes were already in progress. But it should be recognized that if there had been no N.A.A.C.P., some other agency would have striven for the lead in efforts which most Americans recognize were inevitable in one form or another.

The New York Post

The perpetual irony in the story of Walter White was that he was well the

vice had, of course, rather obvious practicality. The wisdom in it lay in its prophetic note. The share of democracy which the Negro sought, and seeks, was notably increased during the war and has been even more notably increased since.

The Kansas City Star

Walter White was a hard fighter. There were those, friendly to the cause of better race relations in the United States, who believed that he was too impatient and that at times he harmed rather than helped that cause. But no one questioned his sincerity, courage or intelligence.

The circumstances of his own life gave Mr. White's long struggle against racial discrimination a particularly dramatic quality. He chose proudly to proclaim his Negro ancestry. He chose to be a controversial figure at home.

But he never lost faith in the potentialities of the American dream of equality. He never lent himself to the propaganda purposes of our enemies abroad. And he lived to see many of his objectives achieved. Walter White was a distinguished American.

New York Herald Tribune

Walter White was one of the most important leaders in one of the most important struggles of his day. In his long service to the Negro, Mr. White had seen the virtual elimination of lynching, the enactment of fair employment laws, the reduction of discrimination, the outlawing of segregation in the armed forces, the approach, heralded by the Supreme Court decision, of racial integration in the schools.

For all these objectives he had labored zealously and devotedly; he crusaded not by inflaming passions or by preaching violence, but by putting his faith in democratic ways and the conscience of his fellow citizens. And he lived to see his faith and hope justified.



Walter White

Between Book Ends

Political Melodrama

ENCLOSURE

THE DARBY TRIAL, by Dick Pearce. (J. B. Lippincott Co., 256 pgs., \$3.50.)

Tom Rogers is the kind of man most of us would like to see head the fight against Communism. He is a true liberal, somewhere about half way between the conservative and the pseudo-liberal; he is a young Government prosecutor with a deep-seated knowledge of the Communists; he has drive, and yet he is blessed with the restraint so necessary to proper presentation of evidence in the struggle for men's minds.

The author has done an excellent job of putting down on paper all the drama of a big federal court trial as Rogers goes after Dr. Claude T. T. Darby, leader of the Communist underground. Novelists long ago discovered that all trials are loaded with the dramatic element, and Dick Pearce proves that none is more absorbing than a trial dealing with political ideas.

It is just too bad that Pearce went beyond the confines of the courtroom to add an unnecessary and unrealistic climax in a shoot-em-up chapter where the country's No. 2 Communist goes after the prosecutor's wife with gun in hand. The chapter is a jarring note because Communists working underground have more subtle methods of destroying their enemies and no one should know that better than Pearce.

Outside of this one unfortunate lapse the story is first rate entertainment. The reader becomes absorbed in the legal clashes as the attorneys attempt to protect or discredit witnesses. The four ex-Communists used by the Government to piece together the case against Dr. Darby hold the center of the stage in turn as Rogers attempts to present them as reformed persons doing their public duty and Defense Attorney Vesper tries



Dick Pearce

SAC, St. Louis

Director, FBI

April 20, 1955

April 20

PERS. FILES

CLIPPING
ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH
APRIL 11, 1955

5851

Attached is a clipping forwarded by your office reportedly being from the St. Louis Post Dispatch dated April 11, 1955.

This clipping is an editorial entitled "Hard-Core Reds" and refers to my testimony before the House Appropriations Subcommittee.

In reading this editorial, it states, "For years the Globe-Democrat has warned about bills and opposed laws seeking to outlaw Communism."

It would appear quite obvious that this clipping was from the Globe-Democrat and not the Post Dispatch.

It is desired that you advise immediately exactly which paper this clipping is from and that the responsibility be fixed and explanations submitted with your recommendations as to action.

Enclosure

cc - Mr. Wick
cc - Mr. Mohr

RECORDED - 76

EX-125

24 APR 22 1955

NOTE: Block has been removed in that it had been prepared for acknowledgment when error was noted.

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

COMM - FBI

APR 20 1955

MAILED 30

ECK:grs

60 APR 28 1955

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b7C

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Sizoo _____
 Mr. Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Hard-Core Reds

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has told the House Appropriations Subcommittee the Communist party membership now in the United States comprises 22,663, which is a decrease of 2337 during the last year. A few years ago home-grown Communists were estimated at 100,000, mainly in New York and other Eastern centers. The actual tabulated membership at its peak was 43,000, more than 10 years ago.

These statistics, however, do not mean that America is defeating the Communist apparatus. Mr. Hoover informed Congressmen the 22,663 Reds are "hard-core fanatics," most of them pushing deeper and deeper underground. He emphasized Communists are a continuing menace, a Trojan Horse built of rigidly disciplined subversives, virtual megalomaniacs committed to the ideological purposes of godless, world-wide Communism.

The fanaticism and the steady burrowing of their activities, Director Hoover declared, are a result of legal reverses in recent years and new anti-subversive laws. He added that for every working Red, there are 10 fellow-travelers and sympathizers. This is a grim statement from the man in the nation who knows most about Communists.

For years the Globe-Democrat has warned about bills and opposed laws seeking to outlaw Communism. This has been because this newspaper is wholly dedicated to the eradication of Communist subversion and spread of the wretched cult. To pass laws against fanatics, to legislate against any ideology defeats its own ends. It does precisely as Mr. Hoover now states, drive the Red borers underground, where the FBI and other agencies can hardly find them. Their nefarious plots are immensely harder to detect, their identity more difficult to tab, because they rotate jobs and never stay long in one place.

A naivete that considers any evil can be cured by simply passing a law has made the job of FBI men far more difficult and hardened the fanaticism of infiltrating Reds in America. The fight will continue and God grant, succeed. But anti-Red lawmaking has all too often prevented exposure of our most dangerous subversives and Communist operations.

ST. LOUIS GLOBE DEMOCRAT
 ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

4-12-55

ENCLOSURE

94-8-341-141

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4-25-55

FROM : SAC, ST. LOUIS

SUBJECT: CLIPPING
ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH
APRIL 11, 1955

REBULET dated 4-20-55.

The editorial entitled, "HARD-CORE REDS" appeared in the ST. LOUIS GLOBE DEMOCRAT of 4-12-55, and not in the ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH of 4-11-55.

This clipping was prepared for transmittal to the Bureau by [redacted] a Clerk in the St. Louis Office.

There is attached hereto a memorandum prepared by [redacted] concerning this matter. In interviewing her she has stated that it has been her practice to clip the ST. LOUIS GLOBE DEMOCRAT and the ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH newspapers and thereafter mount them on paper identified with each newspaper article. In this particular instance she mounted the editorial from the ST. LOUIS GLOBE DEMOCRAT on paper identified with the ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH.

[redacted] was clearly in error and it is suggested that she be censured by the Bureau for her inept handling of this matter.

In order to prevent a recurrence of this situation she has been instructed to clip the ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH separately and mount all of the clippings on backings properly identified and then to clip the ST. LOUIS GLOBE DEMOCRAT and handle accordingly.

Enclosure - 1

JEM:wma
(4)

MAY 20 1955

RECORDED - 43

EX-112

APR 27 1955

EX-112 PROC
APR 27 1955
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b7C

MAILED
PER FILES

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC J. E. MILNES

DATE: 4-21-55

FROM :

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: CLIPPINGS

Re Bureau letter 4-20-55.

The clipping entitled "HARD-CORE REDS" is from the
St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The clipping was mistakenly attached to a bond paper
sheet labeled St. Louis Post Dispatch.

94-8-341-141
ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: August 1, 1955

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT:

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

G.I.R.-6

Friday afternoon while everyone was tied up in your office, I took a call from Raymond Brandt of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, who indicated he had received a wire from his newspaper asking information on the number of fingerprints in our files, the number of criminal fingerprints and how long it took to handle a fingerprint card.

SAINT LOUIS MO

After checking, his secretary was advised that, as of June 30, we had approximately 136,000,000 fingerprint cards and that approximately 27,500,000 were in the criminal file. It was indicated that the criminal files represent about 10,200,000 individuals and that a grand total of slightly over 71,000,000 were represented in all fingerprint files.

With regard to the service the Identification Division gives on fingerprint cards, it was indicated that, in the absence of very special circumstances, all fingerprints received are cleared in a 2-day period and that arrest fingerprints from police were given top priority. It was further indicated that the actual physical process of identifying a fingerprint card requires only a few minutes after the card is classified.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

cc - Mr. Tamm

MAJ:rm
(3)

RECORDED - 7

INDEXED - 7

8 AUG 2 1955

EX-121

ORIGINAL

1042
30 AUG 9 1955

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: 9/13/55

FROM : A. ROSEN

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

SUBJECT: CARL AUSTIN HALL, was., ET AL (Deceased)
ROBERT C. GREENLEASE, JR. - VICTIM (Deceased)
KIDNAPING; EXTORTION; PERJURY

[redacted] called with reference to the above-entitled matter. He stated that Raymond P. Brandt of the St. Louis Post Dispatch indicated to [redacted] that he would like to talk with [redacted] concerning the Greenlease kidnapping.

He said that he was prepared to offer \$100,000 reward to [redacted] if [redacted] would cooperate and clean up the mystery concerning the remaining money in this case and disclose the identity of those who are involved.

He stated that Brandt indicated to him that he had spoken to Mr. Nichols and [redacted] got the impression that Mr. Nichols, in effect, favored the idea. I advised [redacted] that I did not know of Mr. Nichols' views in this matter and that I would check with him concerning whether he ever had a conversation with Pete Brandt.

[redacted] stated that it was against his policy to allow newspaper men to interview inmates. He stated that he also didn't allow newspaper men to come in and talk to inmates in Federal institutions even though they may be interested in state offenses. With reference to [redacted] he was of the opinion that unless there was some compelling reason, that unless it advanced the cause of law enforcement, he would be against allowing the newspaper men to go in to talk to [redacted].

He also stated that he had gotten a request from the Globe Democrat who were desirous of having a representative talk with [redacted]. He could not recall the name of the Globe Democrat reporter but this person indicated that he had been a friend of [redacted] for many years and desired to talk with him. [redacted] suggested that a letter be written by the Globe Democrat outlining their desires and that the matter would be taken up with [redacted] whether [redacted] would desire to see a Globe Democrat representative or want to correspond with him was a matter which would be brought to [redacted] attention.

cc - Mr. Nichols

INDEXED-77

NOT RECORDED
76 SEP 20 1955

57 SEP 21 1955

b6
b7C

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

The Globe Democrat wrote such a letter and asked some questions and these were brought to [] attention. [] indicated that he was not desirous of discussing any matters with the Globe Democrat and his answer was "No" to any further correspondence or interviews.

[] also stated that he had never made known to [] the St. Louis Post Dispatch's intention on the part of Pete Brandt to offer a reward to []. He stated that he did talk to [] at the time he and Senator William Langer (R.-N.Dak.) went out to the United States Medical Center for Federal Prisoners at Springfield, Missouri, at the time both went out to talk to the [] twins. At that time [] was pleasant but didn't furnish any information. He did leave [] with the impression that he had felt that he had been railroaded; that he was bitter; that he was made the scapegoat and inferred that he was taking the rap because he had been framed by one of the members of the Police Commission. [] can furnish no further information concerning this to further clarify what he had in mind.

[] he states, is quite emphatic that he didn't want to be interviewed; that he doesn't want to talk at this time because he feels that in his present position he is handicapped and cannot fully present his side of the story.

b6
b7C

ACTION TO BE TAKEN

[] wanted to know what the Bureau's views were in this matter and particularly whether we were of the position that had been inferred by Brandt of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, in that [] got the impression that it might be a good idea to allow someone to talk to []. I advised [] that I would check into this matter and that he, in turn, would be called by me concerning it.

RECOMMENDATION

That I call [] and advise him that his impression that Mr. Nichols might have thought it was a good idea to allow someone to talk to [] is not in accordance with

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

the true facts in this situation; that Pete Brandt of the St. Louis Post Dispatch talked to Nichols on September 2, indicating that he had an urgent message from his St. Louis office requesting that steps be taken to arrange for Ted Link to interview [redacted] in the Federal Penal Institution at Jefferson City, Missouri.

Mr. Nichols told Brandt this was a matter which came within the purview of the Bureau of Prisons and there was nothing we could do. Brandt stated he had talked to the Assistant Director of the Bureau of Prisons and had been told that their regulations prohibited this. Nichols further told Brandt that he, Nichols, knew that the Bureau of Prisons had strong regulations on this point. Brandt then told Nichols that he was going to talk to [redacted] a personal friend, to see if [redacted] could give him some advice on how to proceed.

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b7C

The position as outlined above clearly indicates that Mr. Nichols did not think it was a good idea nor did he give any opinion in the matter. This information is reflected in Mr. Nichols' memorandum to Mr. Tolson dated September 2, 1955.

9/14/55
V
812-
25

Let [redacted] know at once. We have absolutely no interest in any such requests being granted. I think the Prison Regulations are sound & as far as FBI is concerned it will never ask for nor grant any exceptions thereto.

memo to Mr. Boardman
9-14-55
AK

DIRECTOR, FBI

9-2-55

SAC, ST. LOUIS (7-429)

CRENAP

Re telephone call to SA ROBERT WICK.

Attached is the editorial which appeared in the
ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH of 9-2-55.

Enclosure - 2

JEM:wma
(3)

St. Louis Mission RI

94-8-341
NOT RECORDED
76 SEP 12 1955

57 SEP 13 1955

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 7-1-10-1

What Happened to the Money?

Who got the money? If the Federal Bureau of Investigation could answer this question and find the missing half of the Greenlease ransom, it would close out on a high note a case which has added little to its reputation.

It has been almost two years since Louis Shoulders and Elmer Dolan arrested Carl Austin Hall in a West End apartment-hotel. And while the two since-discredited former policemen were bashfully dismissing the pinch as "routine," the impression was being spread around the country—perhaps by an overzealous press relations man in J. Edgar Hoover's agency—that the FBI had cracked the case. The FBI also was guilty of some over-hasty fumbling when it moved in on the case, including a premature announcement of Hall's confession.

While all this was taking place, \$303,720 of the \$600,000 disappeared—or, at least, someone suddenly discovered it was gone. And apart from the bills that have come to light within the last month, the FBI has been unable to put a finger on a single penny of the missing ransom.

Hall and Bonnie Brown Heady had all the ransom money with them when they arrived in St. Louis after kidnaping and murdering the Greenlease boy. Who took it from them, and what has happened to it?

The FBI did not solve the kidnaping. If it can solve the ransom riddle, it will earn some of the encomiums it is accustomed to hand itself.

Title:

Character:

ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Date: 2-3-55

Edition: *Final

Author: Editorial

94-8-341-
ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: 9/7/55

FROM : A. ROSEN *RW*

Call: 1:05 p.m.

SUBJECT: GRENAP

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SAC J. E. Milnes, St. Louis, called and advised that this morning Ted Link, a reporter for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, contacted Special Agent [redacted] asking him to come to the office of the Managing Editor of the Post-Dispatch, Mr. Raymond L. Crowley. Crowley asked if Special Agent [redacted] would not accompany Link to visit [redacted] in the Federal Reformatory so that Link can have an opportunity to interview [redacted] and reiterate the offer of \$100,000 for information leading to the location of the missing ransom.

Agent [redacted] promptly advised Mr. Crowley that this was a matter for SAC Milnes to discuss with him. Crowley is to visit Milnes this afternoon and repeat his request.

SAC Milnes advised that he would not agree with entering into such an arrangement since this is a matter entirely up to the Bureau of Prisons the rules of which are rigid insofar as who may visit prisoners. Milnes also pointed out that as late as June of this year, Link made the offer of \$100,000 to [redacted]. Furthermore, when [redacted] was interviewed the latter part of August by ASAC Moss he said he did not wish to discuss this matter with any outsiders.

ACTION BEING TAKEN

INDEXED-37

Milnes will politely refuse to accede to the request on the basis that arrangements for such an interview is a matter up to the Bureau of Prisons. Mr. Milnes also discussed this with Mr. McGuire in Mr. Nichols' office.

cc - Mr. Nichols

EHW:LS

(7)

57 SEP 21 1955

NOT RECORDED

70 SEP 19 1955

RECEIVED - BOYD

25b
Right. On final phase of
is outside of your jurisdiction
I am sorry no further
any kind will be sent
for Post-Dispatch

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 7-6920

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: JAMES KEARNS
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

DATE: 9/28/55

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
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Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

SAC Hostetter, of the Chicago Office, while discussing another matter, 9/28/55, mentioned to DeLoach that captioned individual had called him on numerous occasions from St. Louis to ask questions concerning matters of interest to the Post Dispatch. Hostetter has repeatedly told Kearns that he can be of no assistance concerning matters in ^{the} St. Louis area because he is no longer assigned as SAC in St. Louis. Hostetter told Kearns to check with SAC Milnes of our St. Louis Office whereupon Kearns indicated that he would do this yet he still calls SAC Hostetter.

Hostetter indicated that he was aware of the animosity of the Post-Dispatch toward the FBI and that he fully intends to keep putting Kearns in his place by refusing to comment when Kearns calls him. DeLoach told Hostetter that this action was perfectly alright and that he should be completely firm in dealing with Kearns.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

cc - Mr. Jones

CDD:fc
(3)

*Right. as long as Hostetter
keeps his guard up.*

RECORDED - 87

INDEXED - 87

EX-118

94-8-341-145
SEP 30 1955

DIRECTOR, FBI

September 13, 1955

SAC, CHICAGO (7-660)

GRENAP

Mr. JAMES KEARNS, Reporter, "St. Louis Post Dispatch", contacted me telephonically from St. Louis on the morning of September 2, 1955 to verify a report that additional \$20 bills had been located in Chicago. I advised him that SAC MILNES at St. Louis was fully informed concerning all the developments at Chicago and suggested that he contact him for developments in this case. I declined to verify any development at Chicago and made no statement of any type to Mr. JAMES KEARNS.

Subsequently, on September 3, 1955, Mr. ROBERT JOHNSON, Reporter, "Chicago Daily News", asked me about a statement I reportedly made to the "St. Louis Post Dispatch" to the effect that I expected many more of the bills to show up in the Midwest and that the Greenlease ransom had been discounted. I denied making a statement to that effect.

Attached hereto is a news item which appeared in the St. Louis Post Dispatch on September 4, 1955 which appears to be the article referred to by Mr. ROBERT JOHNSON. I did not make the statements attributed to me in this article and same is being forwarded to the Bureau for informative purposes.

DSH:MKR

(4)

Encl. - 1

1 - ST. LOUIS

144-8-341
NOT RECORDED

76 SEP 22 1955

TURNING NO STILLING

Director's Notation:

"It shows the hazard of even talking to a St. Louis Post Dispatch Representative."

SEP 26 1955

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

TWO MORE GREENLEASE RANSOM BILLS FOUND IN CHICAGO, SALT LAKE CITY

UTAH FARTHEST
POINT WEST AT
WHICH \$20 NOTE
HAS TURNED UP

Both Discovered in
Check at Federal Re-
serve Banks — FBI
Silent on Possibility
of Tracing Them.

Two more of the Greenlease
ransom bills have turned up—
one in Chicago and another in
Salt Lake City—the Federal
Bureau of Investigation an-
nounced yesterday.

One of the \$20 bills was dis-
covered Friday at the Federal
Reserve Bank in Chicago where
five others have been found in
the last week. The other, also a
\$20, was discovered at the Salt
Lake City Branch Federal Re-
serve Bank last Thursday.

J. Earl Milnes, agent in charge
of the St. Louis FBI office, an-
nounced the finding of the bills
but refused to comment on
whether they had been traced or
were capable of being traced.

Title: *Green up*

Character:

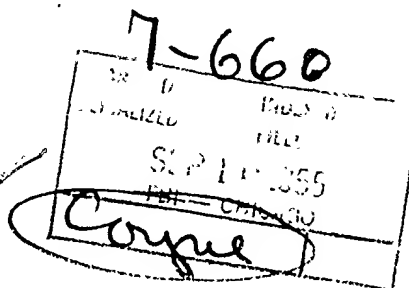
ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Date: *9-4-55*

Edition: *Morning*

Author:

94-834-
ENCLOSURE



Arthur Cornelius Jr., FBI agent-in-charge in Salt Lake City, said the find was made by an employee of the bank, which is a branch of the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank. The name of the employee, a woman, was withheld.

The total number of ransom bills found now stands at 11 in the last month, indicating that whoever has the money is now attempting, so far successfully, to get it into circulation.

Farthest Point West.

Salt Lake City marks the farthest point west that bills have been found. First of the missing ransom notes was found Aug. 3 at Minot, N. D. Three were found in the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank and now six have turned up in Chicago.

A discovery is not announced until a laboratory examination is made to determine whether the bill is definitely a part of the \$303,720 that was missing after Carl Austin Hall and Bonnie Brown Hedy, kidnap-killers of Bobby Greenlease, were arrested in St. Louis on Oct. 6, 1953.

Although there were 13,401 \$20 bills and 3570 \$10 notes in the missing ransom money, only \$20 notes have been found thus far.

The latest discovery has intensified the search now under way at each of the Federal Reserve Banks in the nation's 12 districts. All lots of currency received at these banks are undergoing careful scrutiny by FBI agents who seek to trace the bills back to the member banks that forwarded them.

Two from Missouri Banks.

One of the notes found here was traced back to a bank in Sedalia, Mo., and another to a Springfield (Mo.) bank. The FBI is investigating the possibility that the missing notes are being circulated by carnival workers as they move about the country.

It was regarded as significant that large fairs, with carnival attractions, were held at Minot, Sedalia and Springfield shortly before the notes were believed to have been passed in those communities.

Ringling Brothers-Barnum & Bailey Circus played a recent engagement in Salt Lake City. The Salt Lake County Fair was held there a week ago.

Particular attention of the FBI is being centered on the Midwest. Donald S. Hostetter, agent in charge of the FBI Chicago office, said he expects many more of the bills to show up in the central part of the country.

"Someone finally has been discounting the money," he remarked. This was a reference to an underworld practice of selling "hot" money at less than face value to persons who are willing to assume the risk of passing it.

When the parents of Bobby Greenlease turned over the ransom money to the kidnapers, it totaled \$600,000, but less than half this amount was found when the suitcases containing the money were taken to the Newstead Avenue Police Station shortly after the arrest.

Former Police Lt. Louis Shoulders and former Patrolman Elmer Dolan are serving prison terms for perjury in a federal grand jury's investigation of the ransom disappearance.

The Attorney General

September 13, 1955

Director, FBI

94-8 341-V

I wanted to bring to your attention the enclosed Photostat of an editorial entitled "A Reporter and the FBI," which appeared in the September 9, 1955, issue of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Missouri.

Enclosure

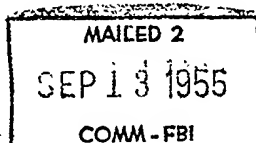
cc - Mr. William P. Rogers (with copy of enclosure) .
Deputy Attorney General

cc - Assistant Attorney General William F. Tompkins (with
copy of enclosure)

cc - Mr. Belmont (with copy of enclosure)

GMP:rm
(8)

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____



SEP 14 2 18 PM '55

SEP 13 2 16 PM '55
RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

MAILED 2
SEP 13 1955
COMM - FBI
SEP 13 4 10 PM '55
FBI
SEC. OF JUSTICE

39 SEP 26 1955

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 65-6314-16

Reporter and the FBI

Attorney General Brownell describes as "routine" the FBI investigation of two news stories appearing in *The Washington Post and Times Herald*. We hope it stays that way. An investigation into the sources of news which went very far beyond the "routine" stage might get close to official intimidation of the press.

Two FBI men called on Chalmers Roberts, *The Post's* State Department correspondent, and asked him to tell where he got two stories.

One story, on Nov. 5, 1954, reported that the United States was negotiating a mutual security pact with Nationalist China. The other, on Nov. 8, 1954, reported that Secretary Dulles and three of the four members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff had recommended an American air attack on the China mainland if necessary to hold Quemoy and Matsu, but that President Eisenhower had refused to accept their views.

The common element in these stories both of which proved to be accurate, was that they purported to deal with what went on at a meeting of the National Security Council on Sept. 13, 1954. It seems fairly obvious that somebody at that meeting broke the rules by telling part at least of what went on.

The Department of Justice naturally wants to know who breached the official secrecy, but in our opinion Mr. Roberts was fully justified in refusing to disclose the source of his stories. He told the FBI that he had seen no secret documents, violated no law and broken no secret code to get the news, but he declined to tell just how he did get it.

This stand was justified because no question of security or military secrecy was involved in Mr. Roberts's reporting. On the contrary he performed a public service of the highest value when he let the country know what it had every right to know at the time of tension over the China coastal islands.

That the Secretary of State and the majority of the military leaders in September 1954 were urging American air support of Chiang Kai-shek at the risk of all-out Asia war, and that President Eisenhower was rejecting their advice—this was news that should have been published as it was published. Mr. Roberts is entitled to praise rather than any official reprisals for publishing it.

If Mr. Brownell wants to know who told the reporter let him ask the members of the Security Council. One of them should know.

A-9-1

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

St. Louis, Missouri

Send Copy

to a. g. Ragere

& Tompkins

H,

94-8 sub 341

NOT RECORDED
170 SEP 20 1955

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

St. Louis, Missouri

Sept 9-1955

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

What Happened to the Money?

Who got the money? If the Federal Bureau of Investigation could answer this question and find the missing half of the Greenlease ransom, it would close out on a high note a case which has added little to its reputation.

It has been almost two years since Louis Shoulders and Elmer Dolan arrested Carl Austin Hall in a West End apartment-hotel. And while the two since-discredited former policemen were bashfully dismissing the pinch as "routine," the impression was being spread around the country—perhaps by an overzealous press relations man in J. Edgar Hoover's agency—that the FBI had cracked the case. The FBI also was guilty of some over-hasty fumbling with its premature announcement of Hall's confession.

While all this was taking place, \$303,720 of the \$600,000 disappeared—or, at least, someone suddenly discovered it was gone. And apart from the bills that have come to light within the last month, the FBI has been unable to put a finger on a single penny of the missing ransom.

Hall and Bonnie Brown Heady had all the ransom money with them when they arrived in St. Louis after kidnaping and murdering the Greenlease boy. Who took it from them, and what has happened to it?

The FBI did not solve the kidnaping. If it can solve the ransom riddle, it will earn some of the encomiums it is accustomed to hand itself.

ENCLOSURE

94-8-341-

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: September 2, 1955

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: GREENLEASE KIDNAPING CASE
RECOVERY OF RANSOM MONEY

Tolson	
Boardman	
Nichols	
Belmont	
Harbo	
Nease	
Parsons	
Tamm	
Sizoo	
Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Holloman	
Gandy	

For record purposes, SAC Milnes of the St. Louis Office, at 2:15 PM today called and Wick in my office talked with him. Milnes said the stories in both the St. Louis Post Dispatch and, of course, in the St. Louis Globe Democrat have most favorably represented the Bureau's part in locating Greenlease ransom money. Today for instance, the Post Dispatch carries favorable stories relating to the discovery of three ransom bills in Chicago, and the FBI is given full credit.

Milnes said the Post Dispatch issue of 9/2/55, however, in its editorial section carries an editorial captioned "What Happened to the Money?" The editorial states that if the FBI could close out this case it would overcome much of its past mistakes in connection with this case. It makes reference to an "over zealous public relations man" at FBI Headquarters making a premature announcement of Hall's confession and of the FBI getting into the case in the first place. It says that for two years now nothing has occurred which would point to a nearer solution to the location of the missing ransom money and the editorial ends with the hope that the FBI will be able to now solve the case and thus earn the credos which it is always willing to hand itself.

Wick told Milnes to continue to have as little to do with the Post Dispatch as possible. Milnes is sending in a copy of the editorial.

REW:gjm

(4)

cc: Mr. Boardman
Mr. Rosen

ENCL.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

57 SEP 15 1955

26B

The Attorney General

September 28, 1955

Director, FBI

ARTICLE ENTITLED "ARE SUBVERSIVES
REALLY SUBVERSIVE?"

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
SEPTEMBER 20, 1955
SAINT LOUIS MO

I am enclosing an article entitled "Are Subversives Really Subversive?" which appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch for September 20, 1955, which I thought might be of interest to you. The author, Walter Millis, is listed in the Annual Report of the Fund for the Republic as one of its consultants.

Enclosure

cc - Mr. William F. Rogers (with copy of incoming)
Deputy Attorney General
cc - Assistant Attorney General (with copy of incoming)
William F. Tompkins
cc - Mr. G. Frederick Mullen (with copy of incoming)
Director of Public Information

CENTRAL RECORDS SECT

SEP 28 1955

RECORDED - 14

INDEXED - 14

OCT 6 1955

RECORDED - 14

SEP 30 5 00 PM '55

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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SEP 28 2 43 PM '55

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Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SEP 29 3 22 PM '55

COMM-FBI

REC'D REGIONAL

59 OCT 11 1955

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Are Subversives Really Subversive?

The Mirror
of
Public Opinion

Despite cooling of emotions, many Americans still are being put through Attorney General Brownell's security apparatus; its methods are repugnant to a society which believes heresy is not an official concern, and Government reveals no justifying facts.

Walter Millis in The Saturday Review

There is much to suggest that the impassioned pursuit of "internal security" is subsiding. But the massive edifice of "internal security" built up over the past 10 years stands virtually unimpaired.

People are still being hauled up by the hundreds, if not the thousands, before secret tribunals on anonymous charges of "security risk"; they are being suspended and often fired not only from federal employment ("a privilege and not a right") but from jobs in great areas of wholly private employment in the defense and maritime industries as well.

A large part of the FBI's activities are still those of a secret political police; and it is asking authority from Congress to extend its pursuit of potential (not actual) spies, saboteurs, and "subversives" through further wide areas of private industry.

And the Attorney General is still clinging as doggedly as ever to the basic rationale, the still unproven assumptions, on which this remarkable structure rests.

Weapons Used in War on Hersey

The political police structure is engaged, as Brownell frankly puts it, on a "drive" to "exterminate the Communist party and Communist espionage in this country."

To these ends it feels it necessary to use the eavesdropper (or wiretapper), the police "plant," the paid informer, the anonymous accuser, the protected volunteer gossip, the self-incriminatory oath, the secret trial and conviction—the immemorial and probably indispensable weapons of any war upon heresy.



Herbert Brownell

All are repugnant to a society which founded its institutions upon a belief that heresy (whether political or religious) was no longer of importance to government and heretical opinion no longer a proper subject of governmental concern. Nor has the Attorney General any direct legal mandate to "exterminate the Communist party."

'Irresponsible Police Power'

There are probably few today who could deny that American Communism does actually represent what can only be described as a political heresy, and that as such it raises some dangers.

But is there anything in fact to sustain the necessity for such extreme measures, or to substantiate the Attorney General's picture of the perils from which he is defending us? He grants that the internal security system is often at variance with established ideas of individual right; but he insists that in such cases "the general welfare of all our people is paramount to any one individual."

It is a "solemn obligation" to take "every possible precaution to safeguard against any disaster that could result from disloyal people or those who are security risks being placed in any position where irreparable harm could result"—however slight, apparently, that "irreparable" harm might be.

Those who have been inclined to question such sweeping claims to irresponsible police power are brusquely divided by the Attorney General into two groups: "the Communist conspiracy, their apologists, and dupes" and "sincere persons who have never been confronted with the awesome responsibility for internal security and who do not know the hard facts."

But if there are any "hard" facts which remain unknown it is mainly because of the persistent unwillingness

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Sizoo _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____
St. Louis Post Dispatch _____
Date 24 11 1955

Letter AG
9/24/55
DGH

4 photostats made
9/27/55

94-8-341-146
ENCLOSURE

or inability in the Government to give a straight account of them.

One receives only such vague and at times almost preposterous generalities as the Attorney General repeats, as in the statement that even the few Communists remaining in the country (party membership is estimated to be down to about 23,000) are a peril because similar small Communist groups in Russia, China, and Italy grew swiftly to millions "when favorable situations" arose.

Brownell cannot seriously believe there is a danger of the Eisenhower Administration, or any possible successor, creating in this country "favorable situations" comparable to those in Russia, China or even Italy.

What he really thinks perhaps comes out in the remark that if there were "only a handful of Communists" among us they "would still present a danger because they are dedicated to overthrowing our way of life"—because, in other words, they are heretics.

Rests on Fear and Assumptions

The truth seems to be that the great structure of internal security does not rest upon hard facts at all, but on a series of indefinable fears and unverifiable assumptions.

Some of these assumptions are: that all Government secrets are of vital importance; that all federal and many millions of private posts are "sensitive"; that it is possible to determine with considerable accuracy whether a person is a "security risk"; that not only all Communists but all persons with any past Communist leanings or associations are risks.

Finally, there is the general assumption that by erecting a massive inquisitorial system, it is possible to contribute materially to the national security.

Mythologies of the Cold War

Only by accepting them all as articles of faith can one sustain the structure of a secret political police and a security bureaucracy which we have, almost absentmindedly, as it were, erected upon them.

Those who suggest that it be restrained more closely within the limits of common sense and fair dealing are not proposing that the doors be opened to "spies and subversives."

They are saying that the whole system contributes very little to the real military or even political security of the state, and when all its undoubtedly adverse effects are taken into consideration the balance might well be on the negative side.

And if such suspicions proceed from an ignorance of "hard" facts one could wish that the Government could give just a few really hard facts to dispute them, rather than further repetitions of the fear-bred mythologies of the Cold War.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 1-10-56

FROM : SAC, ST. LOUIS

SUBJECT:

EDITORIAL APPEARING
IN ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
"BETTER THAN COPS"

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mason	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

There is enclosed herewith an article which appeared in the ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH of 1-10-56, entitled "BETTER THAN COPS".

It is to be noted that JOSEPH PULITZER, JR., is now Publisher of the ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH and R. L. CROWLEY is the Managing Editor. The address of the St. Louis Post Dispatch is 1111 Olive Street, St. Louis 1, Missouri.

Enclosure - 1

HKM:wma
(2)

A I R

M A I L

ENCLOSURE
39

no ack received

RECORDED - 39

20 JAN 26 1956

INDEXED-39

EX-125

94-8-341-147

JAN 13 1 12 PM '56

68 JAN 31 1956

Better Than Cops

J. Edgar Hoover voiced a good sentiment when he said, "As a career law enforcement officer, I abhor the word 'cop' in reference to members of our profession." Every profession has its name of dignity and its nickname of derogation.

The unworthy lawyer is a shyster or an ambulance chaser, the unworthy physician is a quack or pill-roller. There is even a nickname for the unworthy minister. Sinclair Lewis provided it in the novel of the same name: Elmer Gantry.

As "cop" is the term of derogation for the law enforcement officer, "copper" is the term of defiance. If these slang words went out of the language, such genuine old Americana as "Cheese it, de cops!" and "Yeah, you and who else, copper?" would go out with them. But we foresee no prospect of their total disappearance. About the best we and Mr. Hoover can expect is their disappearance, not from the language, but from use.

As the standards of the law enforcement profession are raised—and J. Edgar Hoover has done much to raise them—it will become more and more a matter of course to refer to its members as "Officer," "Captain," "Lieutenant," not only overtly but in the private thought.

Integrity, intelligence, zeal, courage, courtesy—these are the hall-marks of an honorable and admirable profession. One worthy of its best name.

RE: BETTER THAN COPS

ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

JANUARY 10, 1956

EDITION: City

JOSEPH PULITZER, JR. -
Publisher

R. L. CROWLEY -
Managing Editor

(3)

ENCLOSURE

94-8-341-147

Mr. Tolson ☒
 Mr. Boardman ☒
 Mr. Nichols ☒
 Mr. Belmont ☒
 Mr. Harbo ☐
 Mr. Mohr ☐
 Mr. Parsons ☐
 Mr. Rosen ☒
 Mr. Tamm ☐
 Mr. Sizoo ☐
 Mr. Winterrowd ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Mr. Holloman ☐
 Miss Gandy ☐

The A.B.A. Gives Up a Poor Test

It is a welcome sign of a return to calm thinking that the American Bar Association will no longer ask new members to certify that they have not been associated with any of the organizations listed by the Attorney General as subversive. Credit for this decision goes in large part to former Senator Harry P. Cain of Washington, now a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board.

Mr. Cain warned the A.B.A. that unless the most careful consideration is given to an organization and to the time and nature of membership, permanent and grievous injury may be done not only to the individual involved, but to our society as a whole. Our democracy depends very heavily on the formation of free associations to further one purpose or another. If joining such groups is discouraged by the thought that some time in the future they may be proscribed and membership penalized, then the free functioning of free citizens will be greatly retarded.

This always should have been in the minds of lawyers since, because of their training, they may be expected to be especially zealous for the right of free assembly and the other personal guarantees of the Constitution.

That the courts already have stricken some organizations off the Attorney General's list indicates that it was compiled with less than the utmost care. Further it is possible for a patriotic citizen to work in ignorance with one less honorable for an entirely legitimate common purpose. Guilt is personal. It is to be determined only by proper proof, and not by any legalistic litmus paper such as this list. The A.B.A. has done well to reject it as a test for its own members.

BRAND
BAUMGARDNER
file
1/10/56
original

194-8-3411 A
 NOT RECORDED
 191 NOV 10 1955

Wash. Post and Times Herald ☐
 Wash. News ☐
 Wash. Star ☐
 N. Y. Herald Tribune ☐
 N. Y. Mirror ☐
 Daily Worker ☐
 The Worker ☐
 New Leader ☐
 St. Louis Post-Dispatch ☒
 Date Oct. 12, 1955

ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH

file
 19A

NOV 10 1955

52 NOV 14 1955

2M

em/copy

TO : Mr. Tolson
FROM : L. B. Nichols
SUBJECT: LEO FRANK CONWELL, was.
FUGITIVE
ITSMV
Bufile 26-190263

October 25, 1955

fw
The captioned individual was shot by Special Agent [redacted] of the St. Louis Office on October 24, 1955. He died later on. The afternoon edition of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, a most unfriendly newspaper, in the Letters to the Editor column, carried an item captioned "Shot by the FBI." The item briefly went on to state that Conwell was a one-armed man who wore an artificial leg and that he was no match for the "FBI gestapo"--even when he wielded a bed slat. The letter was signed by one Ed James. ST. LOUIS, MO

SAC Milnes, when calling in regarding other matters, mentioned the above matter and stated that Ed James was the Post Dispatch reporter who covered the building where the St. Louis Office of the FBI was located. Milnes described James as being a very sarcastic individual who had been confidentially a "psycho." Milnes was instructed by DeLoach to ignore the letter. He stated he would do this; however, he felt this was certainly a low blow, particularly in view of the fact that Ed James had been given all facts concerning the above-captioned case and fully realized the necessity of Agent [redacted] shooting subject Conwell.

ACTION: For information.

cc: Mr. Boardman
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Jones

CDD:arm
(5)

174-8-3411 ✓
NOT RECORDED
133 NOV 1 1955

"Maybe our St. Louis Office will
sometime learn not to deal with
rats. H."

52 NOV 2 1955

ORIGINAL FILED IN 26-190263-1

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: June 26, 1956

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: ST. LOUIS "POST-DISPATCH"
EDITORIAL CONCERNING DIRECTOR'S
STATEMENT FOR HCUA

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mason _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Nease _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

The June 19, 1956, edition of the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch" contains an editorial concerning the Director's contribution to a symposium on the new anti-Stalin line which was published by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The Director's contribution stated, "The communist leopard frequently changes his spots, but the same blood--bad blood--continuously flows through his veins." The "Post-Dispatch" editorial stated, "...we doubt that Mr. Hoover stands on sound zoological grounds in referring to the Russian bear as a leopard."

In regard to the above, the Director noted, "I think for once the St. Louis Post-Dispatch is right. Our analogy was certainly way off. Tag this blunder as we may use it to debunk ourselves if we ever write another book." With regard to this, the following facts are respectfully submitted:

(1) The bear has commonly been accepted as the symbol of mother Russia; whereas the hammer and sickle was adopted on the coat of arms and the flag of the USSR following the Revolution. Thus, the bear has stood for the Russian people, including many millions who are slaves to the communist government; and the hammer and sickle stands for the Soviet.

(2) At no point in the body of the Director's statement did Mr. Hoover use the word Russia or Russian. The Director referred to the "communist leopard," and in doing so referred primarily to the communist movement in the United States and secondarily to the menace of communism abroad. It is reiterated that the word "leopard" was not used to depict the USSR.

(3) With respect to the use of the word leopard, the following is a consensus of descriptions of leopards which was readily available:

ferocious, quick-moving, often lies in ambush for its prey which consists of almost all animals weaker than itself, stealthily stalks its prey.

Certainly, these words may aptly be applied to the Communist

ENCLOSURE

50 memo 18 1956

Enclosure

GWG:cag (2)

RECORDED - 10

JUL 6 1956

CRIME REC

FILES

June 26, 1956

(4) With respect to the "Post-Dispatch's" statement that leopards do not change their spots, it is pointed out that an important member of the leopard family, panthera pardus (or panther), is generally considered to be black; however, when the lighting is right, it has a definite spotted pattern. Practically speaking, this important member of the leopard family does change its spots, depending upon the lighting.

In its obvious attempt to poke dishonest fun at the Director, the "Post-Dispatch" conveniently quotes out of context as follows:

"When," writes Mr. Hoover, "the Communist smirk begins to change to a smile, as is the case right now, we would be well advised to refocus our sights. Behind those changing spots the same bad blood still flows through the leopard's veins."

The ^{second} sentence immediately preceeding the above quotation reads, "American communists have announced that they stand on a platform of 'jobs, peace, equal rights and democracy.'" The obvious reason that this sentence was not included in the above quoted part of the editorial is that it shows beyond all doubt that the Director (1) was not referring to Russia and (2) was speaking primarily of communism in America.

In conclusion, the Director did not once refer to Russia as a leopard, rather than a bear. This dishonest inference was drawn by the "Post-Dispatch"--but has no basis in fact. Attached is a copy of the Director's statement which, I believe, clearly shows that the "Post-Dispatch" has not "changed its spots" and that it still has bad blood in its veins.

RECOMMENDATION:

That consideration be given to ~~asking~~ the "Post-Dispatch" on this matter, emphatically calling to its attention that the Director was not referring to Russia as a leopard and that the use of the word "bear" in his statement would have been inaccurate -- that the bear is the traditional symbol of the Russian people, millions of whom are oppressed subjects of communist tyranny in the Soviet Union.

NO
W
agree with
Nichols
JR

no
4/2

no
J

Hold That Focus

"When," writes Mr. Hoover, "the Communist smirk begins to change to a smile, as is the case right now, we would be well advised to refocus our sights. Behind those changing spots, the same bad blood still flows through the leopard's veins."

While agreeing with what Author Hoover is getting at, we disagree with how he has got at it. To start at the end and work back, we doubt that Mr. Hoover stands on sound zoological grounds in referring to the Russian bear as a leopard. Bears are members of the family Ursidae, order Carnivora, while leopards are of the Felis pardus. One can see at a glance what mischief might come of getting them confused.

Nor does Mr. Hoover appear to tread on any firmer physiological ground in referring to the leopard's blood. He calls it "bad blood," standard idiom for "hostility," and therefore, so far, so good; but when he implies that there might be some connection between whether the leopard's blood is good or bad and whether or not it has spots, he becomes—as they say in Washington—controversial.

It is also our painful duty to suggest to Mr.

However, that leopards do not change their spots. In fact, if there is any one thing which leopards are more famous for than any other, it is for not changing their spots.

As a parting counsel, we would urge Mr. Hoover against refocusing his sights when the Communist smirk begins to change to a smile. If he had them in focus on the smirk (and such is our confidence in Mr. Hoover that we do not care to entertain the idea that he did not) changing would only—but here he is probably already way ahead of us.

Let Author Hoover not feel dismayed by these minor lapses in his writing, however. Every man to his own trade, we always say. Some of our favorite authors couldn't catch a criminal.

This I got
recall from
such a source

I think for once
the S. S. Post
Dispatch is right
an analogy with
certainly they off
Tag this bundle
as they may see it
to shrink ourselves
if we ever write on
other books

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
June 19, 1956

ENCLOSURE
Part II, Page 2, Column 3

274-8-341-1486

JUL 6 1956
Mem. M. Jones
to Mr. Nichols 6/24
gms

4/4/56

SAC, ST. LOUIS (7-427)

4
GRENAP

94-8-341-✓

Re St. Louis airtel 3/29/56 advising that Ted Link of the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" advised that the newspaper contemplates offering a "substantial reward" to [redacted] and [redacted] for any information leading to the missing ransom money.

b6
b7C

You should closely follow this matter so as to be aware of all developments. However, in your dealings with the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch," you must be most careful and most discreet.

The above is submitted for your information.

HOOVER

7-6920

RJG/lh
(4)

Route through Mr. Nichols' office.

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

COMM - FBI
APR 4 1956
MAILED 31

51 APR 9 1956

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 7-6920 6099

F B I

Date: 3/29/56

Transmit the following message via AIR TEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

From SAC, ST. LOUIS (7-429)

To: DIRECTOR, FBI (7-6920)

GRENAF.

On 3/28/56, TED LINK, Reporter for the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch", St. Louis, Mo., contacted me and advised that the Post-Dispatch contemplates offering a "substantial reward" to [redacted] and [redacted] for any information leading to the solution of this case. As the Bureau will recall, the same offer was made to suspects on previous occasions.

LINK advised that they have been endeavoring to interview [redacted] since his release from the penitentiary and while [redacted] has agreed to see them on several occasions, just prior to the interview, he calls and gives some excuse for not seeing them. They intend to continue their efforts in order to talk to [redacted]

LINK stated that should any information be received concerning this case, it will be brought to our attention immediately.

3 - Bureau (7-6920)
1 - St. Louis (7-429)

JEM:nln
(4)

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mason	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

b6
b7C

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 7-6920-6097

Watch out in any contacts with St. Louis Post Dispatch

94-8-341-✓
NOT RECORDED
APR 6 1956

Committee Rebuffed by Newspaper

Associated Press
The St. Louis Post-Dispatch yesterday declined an invitation to tell the House Appropriations Committee the basis of an editorial dealing with United States atomic-electric power progress.

Chairman Clarence Cannon (D-Mo.) disclosed the action to reporters and said he agreed with the newspaper's position that to demand such information would be a violation of the rights of a free press.

Rep. John Taber of New York, senior Republican Committee member, said the newspaper's action "proved that they lied by refusing to come."

The Post-Dispatch's rejection of the invitation was contained in a telegram to Cannon. The gist of the telegram, Cannon said, was that the Committee did not have the right to inquire into the newspaper's editorial policy nor to seek the source of its information.

As far as the Committee is concerned, the matter will be dropped, Cannon and Taber said.

Representatives of N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., advertising agency, accepted the Committee's invitation to testify about a full-page advertisement printed early in June in 36 metropolitan newspapers.

The advertisement was sponsored by a group of private power companies. Some Committee members claimed it distorted the position of the United States in the atomic power field. The Ayer Agency handled the advertisement.

Tolson ☒
Nichols ☒
Boardman ☒
Belmont ☒
Mason ☒
Mohr ☒
Parsons ☒
Rosen ☒
Tamm ☒
Nease ☒
Winterrowd ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holloman ☒
Gandy ☒

Ed Butler
BAUMGARTNER
Wagner

*yet S. S. Post
Dispatch should
about fairness in
formants.*

Wash. Post and Times Herald 30
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

94-8-341-149
JUL 9 1956

Date JUN 30 1956

55 JUL 16 1956

PARSONS

RECORDED - 21

January 24, 1957

INDEXED - 21

94-8-344-150

Reference Librarian
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis 1, Missouri

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated January 15, 1957, to [redacted] with enclosure, has been brought to my attention. I would like to advise that [redacted] is no longer employed with the FBI, and I have taken the liberty of forwarding your communications to him.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
JAN 24 4 10 PM '57

b6
b7C

(unclassified)

NOTE: Bufiles reflect no record on correspondent. [redacted] EOD 12/4/50 and resigned 9/9/56 while in grade UC-16. His services were satisfactory. Separate letter of same date sent [redacted] enclosing both letters from [redacted]

COMM - FBI
JAN 24 1957
MAILED 20

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

61 81 JRH:blh
FEB 1 1957

ea
1957 1-25-57

Handwritten signatures and initials: [unclear], [unclear], [unclear]

TRUE COPY

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

ST. LOUIS 1, MISSOURI

January 15, 1957

[redacted]
Tour Conductor
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear [redacted]:

My boy wrote you the enclosed Christmas card in appreciation for your courtesies to us during our visit to your Department last August.

Although his letter came back I am sure it must be due to some oversight by the Postal Service, and I refuse to admit that the F. B. I. can't find our man. Perhaps with the additional information I am going to put on the envelope it will reach you---in which case it will undoubtedly be the last 1956 Christmas greeting you will receive!

b6
b7C

By the way, our local Post Office returned some mail to the sender, although it was addressed to [redacted] Postmaster! They found him on the second time around.

Jr

Thanks again for your courtesies.

Sincerely yours,

/s/

[redacted]
Reference Librarian.

RTK:

*nmf
ack 1-24-57
J RM*

*copy sent 1-22-57
2-5-57 blh*

*1-24-57
GRH*

RECORDED - 21

EX-128

94-8-341-150

11 JAN 29 1957

*4/2/57
PERS FILES*

SAC, St. Louis

March 26, 1959

Director, FBI

**NEWSPAPER SITUATION
IN ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)**

It has come to the Bureau's attention that although they are allegedly operating with independent editorial policies, the St. Louis "Post Dispatch" and the St. Louis "Globe Democrat" are utilizing the same printing facilities, and the long-standing friendly relations enjoyed by the Bureau with the "Globe Democrat" might very well deteriorate.

In view of this development, you should keep the Bureau advised as to any deviations in the editorial policy of the "Globe Democrat" to see if it is being influenced by the previously unfriendly attitudes of the "Post Dispatch." This should be followed most closely.

In addition to this, you should take steps to improve your relationships with radio and television outlets in the St. Louis area in order that these media might be utilized to a greater extent in making spot news announcements. If the Bureau's efforts are to be underplayed or even attacked by the two major newspapers in your city, we should be in a position to have friendly and cooperative outlets in order to make known our day-to-day accomplishments to the public in your area.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

NOTE: St. Louis "Post-Dispatch" has long maintained an unfriendly attitude towards the Bureau while the "Globe Democrat" has been friendly. It has come to the Bureau's attention that these two newspapers now share one printing plant and apparently have common ownership although it has been stated that both papers would maintain their independent editorial policies. It is felt that St. Louis should be alert to increasing its utilization of radio and television for news announcements and allied projects.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

JTM:cag
(7)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-8-347-151

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

57
220
TO : The Director

DATE: August 21, 1958

FROM : J. P. Mohr

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Page 17153

Senator Clark, (D) Pennsylvania, extended his remarks to include an editorial published recently in the St. Louis Post Dispatch entitled "Everything on Wiretapping." It is stated in the editorial "Anyone who wants to inform himself on the arguments for and against wiretapping and the use in court of evidence obtained by eavesdropping can do it very easily henceforth. All he needs to do is to obtain a copy of Wiretapping, Eavesdropping, and the Bill of Rights, published by the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights as appendix to hearing of May 20, 1958.

194-8-341- ✓
NOT RECORDED
176 SEP 12 1958

Original filed in:
66-1731-1541

63 SEP 18 1958
f421

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for August 20, 1958 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 31, 1959

FROM : SAC, ST. LOUIS

SUBJECT: NEWSPAPER SITUATION
IN ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)ReBulet March 26, 1959.
94-8-341-151

The St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" has sold their physical facilities to the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch". The "Globe-Democrat" has been on strike for the past five weeks and there is no immediate indication that such strike will be settled in the near future. The strike concerns a demand by Guild members to have a satisfactory pension plan provided by management. The "Globe-Democrat" has had no occasion to publish since the sale of their physical equipment.

Mr. RICHARD H. AMBERG, Publisher of the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat", an SAC Contact, has repeatedly stated in writing that the two newspapers will retain their individual identities, operating as in the past with the exception that the "Globe-Democrat" will contract with the "Post-Dispatch" for the physical printing of the paper only.

I will, however, continue to closely follow this matter to observe any deviations in the editorial policy of the "Globe-Democrat" indicative of influence of the "Post-Dispatch". I shall also take immediate steps to improve our relationships with radio and television outlets in the St. Louis area in order that these media might be utilized to a greater extent in making spot news announcements.

I have talked with Mr. AMBERG on at least three occasions in the past thirty days and have every reason to believe that as long as Mr. AMBERG remains with the "Globe-Democrat" it will remain unequivocally independent in its editorial policies and will not be influenced by the "Post-Dispatch".

2 - Bureau
1 - St. Louis

CBH:nln

LBI

EX-135

REC-58

*1 cc detached
placed in Ed Miller file,
Crime Research Section
4-6-59
mg*

94-8-341-152
APR 1 1959
CRIME REC.

EXP. PROC.
APR 2 1959

62 APR 10 1959

F B I

Date: 10/25/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ST. LOUIS (62-0-15725)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
(CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS SECTION)*ST Louis Post-Dispatch*

There is attached a photostat of a carbon copy of a letter dated 10/23/61 to the Director from [REDACTED] Florissant, Missouri. The carbon copy of this letter was received at the St. Louis Office on 10/24/61.

Polks St. Louis County Directory for 1961 lists [REDACTED] an engineer for [REDACTED] residing [REDACTED] Florissant, Mo.; his wife is listed as [REDACTED]

A check of the files of this office discloses some prior correspondence and information pertaining to [REDACTED] and one photostat of each of the following items in that regard is enclosed:

1. Letter from [REDACTED] dated 6/4/61 with two enclosures.
2. Memo of SA [REDACTED] dated 8/1/61 captioned "UNSUBS; Photographs taken of [REDACTED], 7/18/61, St. Louis, Missouri; SM - C."

This is being furnished for information and possible assistance of the Bureau in connection with [REDACTED] letter to the Bureau dated 10/23/61. That letter is not being acknowledged by St. Louis and no further action being taken by St. Louis.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (ENC. - 5)
1 - St. Louis
AJR:gmr

(4)

REC-110

14-8-341-153

NOV 22 1961

CORRESPONDENCE

Approved: [Signature]Sent M Per

Special Agent in Charge

NOV 6 1961

[redacted]
Florissant, Missouri
June 4, 1961

Federal Bureau of Investigation
1114 Market Street
St. Louis, Missouri

Gentlemen:

The enclosed copies of a letter to me from [redacted] and one from me to her are for your records and my protection.

Her letter to me was written in reply to some scribbled comments I sent Time when I renewed my subscription. I am a staunch conservative and active anti-Communist and in my little note to Time criticized it for becoming too liberal.

It seemed to me [redacted] went pretty far to give me a lecture on politics and it further seemed that she rather freely used the term "welfare state" to a customer who had written as a conservative. I have the impression that this lady is using the dignity of her employer, Time, to disseminate her own ideas. Accordingly I wrote my reply to her to draw her out and see what she is really like so to speak.

b6
b7C

I do not feel as I indicated I did in the letter. I am a conservative and probably always will be. Whats more I detest the term welfare state. Most "true liberals" will protest any implication that their "progressive" ideas will lead to a welfare state. This is another facet of [redacted] letter that doesn't ring true.

My letter was written strictly to bait her. We'll see what she suggests I read.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

*no reply
rec.*

44-0-15725b
gh
gt

[redacted]
June 4, 1961

[redacted]
Time Magazine
Time and Life Building
Rockefeller Center
New York 20, New York

Dear [redacted]

During the past month since I received your letter of April 25th I have done much soul searching concerning my political attitudes. Your letter and other events have been instrumental in bringing me to what is, perhaps, a sort of turning point.

Having been reared in a Republican household which automatically opposed Franklin D. Roosevelt and any kind of welfare legislation, I had come to believe that anyone to the left of Barry Goldwater was a liberal. I did support Mr. Nixon last November but would have preferred a more conservative candidate at that time. Your letter in behalf of Time and in answer to a somewhat presumptuous criticism by me made me realize clearly just how shallow my political attitude has been. It had never occurred to me, for example, that Nixon's proposals were so close to Kennedy's and that they both do, in fact, support the extension of the welfare state.

b6
b7C

National and international affairs are getting more and more complicated and it is getting difficult to see things in black and white. It is obvious that Americans must study political and international affairs objectively if the country is to prosper and maintain its position in the world. I plan to follow Time's lead and try to be more objective in the future.

Since practically all my thinking and reading has dogmatically been devoted to conservative material, I need something to bring my attitude into proper balance in order that I might play my part wisely in years to come. As an electronics engineer, I surely should be as objective in other fields as I am on technical matters. This brings me to the primary purpose in writing you.

I am seeking reading material which would provide me with a better understanding of the liberal point of view in government, politics, and world affairs. Accordingly, I would greatly appreciate it if you could send me a reading list of such material. I hope you will not consider this an imposition, but rather a compliment as I feel you would have to be a well read and objective person to handle as you do a variety of correspondence for Time. 62-0-157250

Sincerely,
[redacted]

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

TIME & LIFE BUILDING

ROCKEFELLER CENTER

NEW YORK 20

EDITORIAL OFFICES

JUDSON 6-1212

April 25, 1961

Dear [REDACTED]

We are delighted you have seen fit to renew your subscription for a year and are glad to have this opportunity to discuss our reporting of the new Administration with you.

It is TIME's view that so far, despite the undeniable differences in style and tone between the Eisenhower and Kennedy Administrations, there has been little difference in substance between what Mr. Nixon, who aspired to the Eisenhower mantle, might have proposed and what President Kennedy's legislative program has added up to. Both Nixon and the President support an extension of the welfare state; but both men, like former President Eisenhower, take their stand within the American consensus -- in the center. Whether one views a program as "liberal" or "conservative" depends upon where one sits. TIME has tried to give an analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the President's programs. In the next three-and-one-half years, we plan to continue this kind of evaluation, and we hope you will be following our reporting. Please feel free to write us whenever you feel we have fallen short of the mark.

Cordially yours,

[REDACTED]
For the Editors

[REDACTED]
Florissant, Missouri
fk/egd

62-0-15725

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUN 13 1961	
FBI - ST. LOUIS	

b6
b7c

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, ST. LOUIS (100-0)

DATE: 8/1/61

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: UNSUBS: Photographs taken of
[REDACTED] 7/18/61,
St. Louis, Missouri
SM - Cb6
b7C

On 7/19/61, [REDACTED] telephoned the St. Louis Office. He is an electronics engineer employed by [REDACTED] is a member of an anti-Communist study group. Some meetings are held at his home. He, after reading various publications on the subject of Communism, is very suspicious of many things he observes around him each day and wonders if they are tied in with CP activities. For example he considers the St. Louis Post-Dispatch daily newspaper Communistic in its policies. To combat this, he has engaged in a letter writing campaign. Letters pointing out what he believes re the Post-Dispatch slanting what it publishes, have been sent out to individuals in St. Louis.

He feels that because he is so strongly outspoken against Communism that the CP has been made aware of who he is and therefore has been trying to gather background information concerning him so it will be available should the CP ever have an opportunity to use it against him.

His suspicions were even more aroused when on 7/18/61 at about 4:40 p.m. while standing in an island waiting for a bus in front of the plant, a late model T-Bird automobile with two white women drove by and one of them pointed a motion picture camera in his direction and apparently took his picture.

He is not sure it was his picture that they were taking. He was unable to get the license on the car, nor did he recognize the women.

It is recommended that no action be taken on this complaint due to fact that there has been no allegation constituting a violation of the law or is there any way of knowing the identity of the women involved even if they were taking pictures.

① - 100-0

SJP:ra

(1) [REDACTED]

100-0-15389

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 1 1961	
FBI - ST. LOUIS	

b6
b7C

Florissant, Missouri
October 23, 1961

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am working on a summary of the editorial pages of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, encompassing approximately 200 issues during the past year. This summary is being prepared to demonstrate why I believe that the editorial page of this newspaper is being used effectively to serve the cause of international-Communism.

In preparing this summary and in view of my publicly known opinion of the editorial policies of this paper, I have realized that what I am doing has extremely serious implications. In short, I am being extremely explicit in anti-Communist work which I understand can be dangerous. Since more and more people in St. Louis have come to share my views as a result of my efforts, the Post-Dispatch management is no doubt fully aware of the activity which has been extensive.

Based upon a detailed study of the editorial pages, other experiences such as attempts to phone or correspond with Mr. Pulitzer, Publisher of the Post, and other observations, I have reached certain conclusions which I believe are true or, at least, very close to the truth. These beliefs are as follows:

- (1) The editorial pages of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch are being used to further the cause of international Communism.
- (2) Robert Lasch, editor of the editorial page, is consciously directing this portion of the paper to that end.
- (3) A great facade has been built up around Joseph Pulitzer Jr., Publisher of the paper, to the effect that he is inexperienced and disinterested in the newspaper business, politics, and world affairs. (He is a Harvard graduate, served in Naval Intelligence, and has 26 years of experience in the newspaper business, starting as a cub reporter in 1935 with the San Francisco News and serving with the Post-Dispatch from 1936 until the present.) It is difficult to accept the picture of this man, as top man of the paper, as a naive art devotee, not interested in his business.

not
as 10-27-61
DEF

8-204

- (4) Either Mr. Lasch or Mr. Pulitzer, or both of them, are top men in the Communist conspiracy, either as heads of activities in the Middle West or possibly of much higher rank.
- (5) There appears to be a connection between this newspaper and someone or some group in or close to the White House. The paper boasts that it is read by President Kennedy. The summary being prepared will elaborate on this.

These convictions were not reached lightly, having been a result of many hours of thought and study over the past year. Needless to say, they are not expressed in writing lightly.

Realizing that if my conclusions are correct a great danger exists, I am writing you and sending copies to the other individuals indicated to insure that anything which might befall me or my family in the near future does not go unnoticed or uninvestigated by proper authorities. The men receiving copies are trustworthy acquaintances.

The summary which covers the Post's editorials by issue and by date will be completed in several days and I plan to forward copies with appropriate cover remarks to your office, the local FBI office, and many other leading politicians and civic leaders.

I will refrain from disseminating the summary so freely if you so request.

Sincerely,

[Redacted Signature]

Florissant, Missouri
TEmp 8-4846

cc

[Redacted]
St. Louis FBI Office

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

b6
b7c

October 27, 1961

Mr. [redacted]

Florissant, Missouri

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of October 23, 1961, was received as Mr. Hoover was preparing to leave the city. He asked me to write and express his thanks for your thoughtfulness in furnishing him the benefit of your observations and comments. Since you indicated that you believe your safety, as well as the safety of your family, is endangered, Mr. Hoover suggested that you make this fact known immediately to your local law enforcement authorities.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

2 - St. Louis - Enclosures (2)

NOTE: We have been very circumspect in our dealing with the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" since 1940. On March 1, 1940, that paper carried an editorial very critical of the Director. Bufiles reflect that Lash has been in contact with Communist Party and communist front members regarding publicity. Purposely ignoring his reference to disseminating the summary he refers to in his letter. In view of correspondent's activity and where we have no information identifiable with him, it is felt an in-absence reply would be advisable. St. Louis Office advised that [redacted] is a member of an anti-Communist study group, and is very suspicious of many things he observes around him each day and wonders if they are tied in with Communist Party activities. He considers the St. Louis Post-Dispatch newspaper communistic in its policies and has engaged in a letter-writing campaign to combat this:

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

JCF:cal (5)

TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

RA TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 12-27-61

FROM : Mr. Jones

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

"AN ANALYSIS OF THE EDITORIAL POLICIES OF
'THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH' FOR THE PERIOD:
JAN. 16, 1961 TO OCT. 17, 1961"

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

BACKGROUND:

By letter dated 12-10-61, [REDACTED] Florissant, Missouri, enclosed a copy of captioned analysis. He requested that the Director read his analysis "very carefully," and he asked several rhetorical questions, such as: "Supposing someone near President Kennedy is receiving Communist instructions via the editorial pages of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch which allegedly goes into the White House daily? What if the President himself has been deceived into supporting Communist causes?" St. Louis, Mo.

[REDACTED] letter was acknowledged by an in-absence reply dated 12-15-61.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Bufiles reflect prior correspondence with [REDACTED] relative to his analysis. Our St. Louis Office advised that [REDACTED] is a member of an anti-communist study group and is very suspicious of many things he observes around him each day, and he wonders if they are tied in with Communist Party activities. He considers the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" newspaper communistic in its policies and has engaged in a letter writing campaign to combat this. 94-8-341-155

ANALYSIS:

EX-115

REC- 25

5 JAN 3 1962

CRIME RESEARCH

[REDACTED] analysis is 88 pages in length. (Twenty-nine pages are taken up by autostats of clippings, presumably from the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch.") Typed in capital letters across the title page, there appears the following: "Note: Copies of this analysis are on file with the FBI and local law enforcement agencies." Exclusive of the newspaper clippings, the Director is mentioned on pages 14, 42, and 52; the FBI alone is mentioned on page 55; and both are mentioned on pages 87 and 88.--(a. copy of the Director's March 1, 1960, Law Enforcement Bulletin message.) None of the references to the Director or the Bureau are derogatory.

57 JAN
GGL: [signature]
(4)

Jones to DeLoach Memo

[]
It is the intent of [] analysis to suggest that President Kennedy may be receiving instructions on how to run the United States Government from communists or sympathizers who are using the editorial and "Letters to the Editor" pages of the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" to communicate with the President.

[] tries to prove his point by listing and contrasting "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" editorials and "Letters to the Editor" with subsequent current events in both the domestic and the foreign policy fields.

[] of course, fails to prove his case. His analysis consists of coincidences and is greatly dependent upon the fact that the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" supports the Kennedy Administration, the Democratic Party and, in particular, its ultra-liberal wing.

b6
b7C

OBSERVATION:

The "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" is, of course, no friend of the Director or the Bureau, and we have been most circumspect in our dealings with this paper for many years. [] has made the error of ascribing to everything and everyone with whom he politically disagrees the taint of the Communist Party. In view of this fact and that he is obviously prolific as a writer, no further acknowledgment should be made to him concerning his analysis. He might very well use any further communication for his own purposes.

RECOMMENDATION:

That no further acknowledgment be made to []

ech

*I Agree -
Dml vs*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: May 13, 1960

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS B. CURTIS (R-Missouri)
REQUEST TO SEE DIRECTOR 5-10 or 11-60

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

On May 12, 1960, Kemper had an appointment with Congressman Curtis concerning Frank J. Prince, who is a very prominent man in the St. Louis area. The "St. Louis Post Dispatch" did a series on Prince and exposed his criminal record which was convictions for fraudulent checks and grand larceny from 1908 to 1921. *St. Louis Mo.*

Congressman Curtis said he was very much disturbed over the revelation of the criminal record. He stated he did not know Prince, but he felt that the paper was going out of its way to dig up "dirt." From his conversation, he apparently did not have too good an opinion of the "St. Louis Post Dispatch." He said he was also familiar with the "Time" magazine article of 2-22-60 wherein it was stated the FBI had cleared Prince for defense contracts.

Kemper first explained to Congressman Curtis that we were very sorry the Director's commitments were such it was not possible for the Director to see the Congressman personally. He said he understood and was glad a representative of the Bureau called personally. Kemper explained to Congressman Curtis that we do not issue any clearances but that such clearances were made by the interested agency.

Congressman Curtis was very friendly and did not ask about the criminal record or request any specific information.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

- 1 - Mr. Trotter
- 1 - Mr. Jones

ECK:geg
 (4)

NOT RECORDED
 MAY 23 1960

MAY 23 1960

CRIME RESEARCH

MAY 25 1960

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 94-14924-14

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 5/9/60

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS B. CURTIS
 REPUBLICAN - MISSOURI
 REQUEST TO SEE DIRECTOR 5-10 or 11-60

Tolson ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Callahan ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Malone ☒
 McGuire ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tamm ☒
 Trotter ☒
 W.C. Sullivan ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Ingram ☒
 Gandy ☒

At 4:55 p. m., 5-9-60, [redacted] Secretary in the office of Representative Curtis called Inspector Wick. [redacted] advised that Mr. Curtis desired to talk with the Director some time between 9 and 10 a. m. on either 5-10 or 11-60, and would prefer the earlier date.

According to [redacted] Mr. Curtis has been approached by a reporter of the Saint Louis "Post Dispatch" regarding the arrest record of Frank J. Prince.

ST. Louis, Mo.

The February 22, 1960, issue of "Time" magazine on page 59 contains a story regarding the Saint Louis "Post Dispatch" and its exposure of the criminal record of Prince, who is the principal stockholder in Saint Louis's Universal Match Corporation and a complex of subsidiary firms. According to the article Prince, 71, between 1908 and 1925 served three prison terms totaling nearly ten years for forgery, grand larceny and issuing fraudulent checks. The article indicates the "Post Dispatch" stories were factually accurate but that Prince's record was known to everyone except apparently his wife and 24-year-old son. The article indicates it was known to the FBI "which had nonetheless cleared Prince for defense contracts." According to the same story, last fall Prince gave \$500,000 to Saint Louis's Washington University, and the University planned to name a building after him. While collecting biographical material on Prince, the "Post Dispatch" came up with the criminal record in his past. As a result of the two-part story concerning Prince in the "Post Dispatch," the newspaper was severely criticized by many sources.

DATA IN BUFILES:

Representative Thomas B. Curtis: Mr. Curtis was born 5-14-11 in Saint Louis. He holds an LLB from Washington University Law School and is a member of the House Ways and Means Committee and the House Joint Economic Committee.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

TFM:td/cbc
 (3)

94-8-341-
 NOT RECORDED
 167 MAY 23 1960

11 MAY 23 1960

59 MAY 25 1960

CRIME RESEARCH

b6
 b7C

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach:

In 1952, Mr. Curtis was interviewed in connection with a labor racketeering investigation and was cooperative. In June, 1953, he contacted the FBI concerning bids for air conditioning equipment for the Saint Louis Office. As a result of his inquiry, the equipment in question was not purchased. In May, 1953, an inquiry was received from Curtis concerning a communication he had received, at which time it was suggested that our reply to Curtis should be as circumspect as possible. In 1954, Curtis quoted a letter from a constituent critical of the Government Security Program and of the FBI. He requested our comments which were furnished to him. By letter 6-18-57, he requested the Director to furnish him any available information bearing on the part that international communism was playing in the rise at that time of publicity on the testing of nuclear weapons. On 6-24-57 he was advised we could not be of assistance.

St Louis, Mo.
"Post Dispatch" Our relations with the "Post Dispatch" have been very circumspect since 1940. In March of that year the paper carried an editorial very critical of the Director and suggested Congress should investigate the FBI and its publicity-mad chief. The paper was very critical of the Bureau in October, 1953, in an editorial concerning the Greenlease case.

Frank J. Prince: Bufiles reflect that on 2-7-60 Robert H. Collins, a reporter of the Saint Louis "Post Dispatch" called you concerning the article about Prince and his criminal record which appeared in the 2-7-60 issue of the "Post Dispatch". Collins specifically inquired at that time concerning Prince's claim that he had been "cleared by the FBI." You thoroughly explained our policy concerning clearance matters.

Identification Division records reflect that Prince has FBI #143401. A copy of this record is attached.

On January 12, 1945, a detailed summary memorandum on Prince was prepared (Bufile 100-14607 serial 388). A copy of this memorandum is also attached.

RECOMMENDATION:

(1) It is recommended that [redacted] be telephonically advised that in view of prior commitments, the Director will be unavailable at the times requested by Mr. Curtis but that he has designated a representative to contact Mr. Curtis personally on this matter.

(2) That a representative of your office be designated to call on Mr. Curtis regarding this.

b6
b7C

(2)

most extremely important info. re the St. Louis Post Dispatch

Stop placed in ident record - 5/10/60

Alert ident Dir to not let out anything thru a Police Dept

Right

one not going to get into in any way

yes but Prince handle - 5/10/60

Florissant, Missouri
December 10, 1961

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

DELETED COPY SENT
BY LETTER 3/19/76
PER F.O.I. REQUEST
PAH/fnh 3/29/76

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As I indicated to you in my letter of October 23rd, I have been working on a comprehensive study of the editorial page of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, which paper I believe is being used by Communists or pro-Communists to serve the cause of Communism. The analysis is now complete. A copy is inclosed. I hope you will read it very carefully.

I have already indicated my views about the Post, its Publisher, and its editorial page editor. Of far more importance than simple pro-Communist editorializing is the possibility of a connection between Communists on the staff of the Post and someone in or close to the White House and our President.

I became greatly disturbed about this possibility while preparing the inclosed analysis. It was President Kennedy's address to the UN and editorials during the period September 1, 1961 up to the speech and immediately after the speech that bothered me. Please read the analysis of the editorial "Take It to the UN," dated Sept. 1, 1961, on page 23 and "Appeal to Reason," dated Sept. 26, 1961 on page 25.

I would suggest that you obtain a copy of President Kennedy's address to the UN and compare it to St. Louis Post-Dispatch editorials over a period of weeks preceding it. The similarities are inescapable.

My suspicions were intensified when I observed the following:

D.C. NEWS
Ted Sorensen, the President's speech writer and close adviser, graduated from the University of Nebraska, the same university attended by Robert Lasch, editor of the Post's editorial page.

2. The Post leaped to Mr. Sorensen's defense when he was ~~acc-~~ used of being a conscientious objector.

3. The President's speech in California attacking "right-wing extremists" contained eleven groupings of words such as "these crusades of doubt and suspicion" which were obviously generated to discredit such respectable anti-Comm-

5 JAN 3 1962

REC'D
JAN 12 1962
GCHQ 12-27-61

12-13-61
Cjh

ENCLOSURE

mmh
ack 12-15-61
gcf: gfh

b6
b7c

g-jct

unist programs as the Christian Anti-Communism Crusade, led by Dr. Fred Schwarz. Can the President of the United States have joined the Communist directed anti-anti-Communist drive, or is someone like Mr. Sorensen using the President and his dignity to destroy the grass-roots anti-Communist tide?

4. The Post this time acknowledged having made the same statements as the President concerning the omnipotence and omniscience of the US, whereas it had previously failed to point out the similarity of its editorials and the President's UN speech.
5. Joseph Pulitzer Jr. was selected to serve on the special White House Art Committee. D.C.

Having concluded what I have about Mr. Pulitzer, Mr. Lasch, and now Ted Sorensen you can see some cause for my concern.

As a citizen, and as an electronics engineer who has been cleared for secret work, I am concerned about the security checks of Presidential advisers. Such men are not elected by the people and it occurs to me that a disloyal person might ingratiate himself with a Presidential candidate and be rewarded with a key position near the President if his man got elected.

b6
b7C

How closely are Presidential advisers investigated? Is this a chink in our armor?

In doing some checking on members of the administration in "Who's Who" I found a pattern of Harvard, Oxford (and other British schools), Rhodes Scholarship, and service in Naval Intelligence or OSS. Pulitzer was in naval intelligence as was the owner of the Washington Post. Both of these men own or publish extremely "left-wing" papers. I suggest that a more extensive study be made of the background of those in and around the White House and in positions affecting foreign policy and internal security as I have a feeling all is not well.

Supposing someone near President Kennedy is receiving Communist instructions via the editorial pages of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch which allegedly goes into the White House daily? What if the President himself has been deceived into supporting Communist causes?

I hope you will at least read and seriously consider what I have said here and in the analysis. Knowing that the President reads, and apparently respects, the Post-Dispatch, I believe you will be concerned by what you see.

Sincerely,

1 Encl. - Analysis



December 15, 1961

94-8-341-156

REC-102

[Redacted]

Florissant, Missouri

Dear [Redacted]

Your letter of December 10, 1961,

with enclosure, was received in Mr. Hoover's absence from the city. You may be certain your communication will be brought to his attention upon his return.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

1 - St. Louis - Enclosure

NOTE: On March 1, 1940, the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" carried an editorial highly critical of the Director and the FBI. Since that time we have been very circumspect with this newspaper. Bufiles reflect prior correspondence from [Redacted] relative to his enclosure entitled "An Analysis Of The Editorial Policies Of The St. Louis Post-Dispatch." Our St. Louis Office advised that [Redacted] is a member of an anti-communist study group, and is very suspicious of many things he observes around him each day and wonders if they are tied in with

NOTE continued next page

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Malone
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Ingram
- Gandy

MAILED 20
DEC 15 1961
COMM-FBI

RECEIVED FBI

DEC 15 10 54 AM '61
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

b6
b7C

62 JAN 1 1962

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

JCF:baw (4)

John J. Deserachy, Illinois
65-1-10 12-27-61

[REDACTED]

NOTE (continued): Communist Party activities. He considers the St. Louis Post-Dispatch newspaper communistic in its policies and has engaged in a letter writing campaign to combat this. In view of the above information, it is felt an in-absence reply acknowledging receipt of his letter is deemed advisable. The Crime Research Section will review this Analysis.

b6
b7C

→ see Jones to
DeLoach Memo 12-27-61
" [REDACTED] etc" cl
active

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Malone	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Ingram	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Florissant, Missouri
February 18, 1962

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, FBI
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I wrote you on December 10, 1961 what, to me, was a very important letter. The letter, accompanying an analysis of the editorial pages of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, included some of my conclusions about the Post and some of the individuals connected with it. It also expressed concern about possible connections with someone in or close to the White House.

To date, all I have received from your office is a letter from a secretary saying that you were out of town and that the letter and analysis would be called to your attention when you returned.

In view of the seriousness of the implications included in the letter I would appreciate some indication from you that the matter has, in fact, been brought to your attention.

Sincerely,

*Transmitted to DeLoach memo
2-27-62
HAG:yu*

53 MAR 13 1962

REC-19

25 FEB 22 1962

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2-27-62

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT:

FLORISSANT, MISSOURI

INQUIRY REGARDING PREVIOUS CORRESPONDENCE

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

BACKGROUND:

By letter dated 12-10-61 captioned individual enclosed a copy of a report entitled "An Analysis of the Editorial Policy of 'The St. Louis Post-Dispatch' for the Period: January 16, 1961, to October 17, 1961." requested the Director to read this "very carefully." He asked several rhetorical questions such as: "Suppose someone near President Kennedy is receiving communist instructions via the editorial pages of 'The St. Louis Post-Dispatch' which allegedly goes into the White House daily? What if the President himself has been deceived into supporting communist causes?"

b6
b7CSt Louis, MO.

letter was acknowledged by an in-absence reply dated 12-15-61. By letter dated February 18, 1962, expresses concern that the only response he had had was the in-absence letter. He said in view of the seriousness of the implications he put in his analysis it would be appreciated if Mr. Hoover would indicate that the matter has been brought to his attention.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Bufiles indicate prior correspondence with relative to his analysis. St. Louis advised that is a member of an anticommunist study group and is very suspicious of many things he observes around him each day. He wonders if they are tied in with Communist Party activities and he considers "The St. Louis Post-Dispatch" communistic in its policies and has engaged in a letter-writing campaign to combat this. previously has advised the Director that he is certain he and his family may be in danger because of his anticommunist activities.

"The St. Louis Post-Dispatch" is, of course, no friend of the Director's or of the Bureau. We have been most circumspect in our dealings with it for many years.

REC-19

94-8-341-158

HHA:cfn

62 APR 18 1962

53 MAR 18 1962

5 MAR 7 1962

Morrell to DeLoach

ANALYSIS:

[] analysis is 88 pages in length of which 29 pages are taken up with autostats of clippings presumably from the Post-Dispatch. Typed in capital letters across the title page appears the following: "Note: Copies of this analysis are on file with the FBI and local law enforcement agencies." Exclusive of the newspaper clippings, the Director is mentioned on pages 14, 42 and 52; the FBI is mentioned on page 55; and both Mr. Hoover and the Bureau are mentioned on pages 87 and 88. None of the references are derogatory.

[] intent is one of suggesting that President Kennedy may be receiving instructions on how to run the Government from communists or sympathizers who are using the editorial page and "Letters to the Editor" of "The St. Louis Post-Dispatch" to communicate with him.

[] tries to prove this conclusion by listing and contrasting material from these pages with subsequent current events in both the domestic and foreign policy fields.

b6
b7C

He fails to prove his allegations. His analysis consists of coincidences and is greatly dependent upon the fact that "The St. Louis Post-Dispatch" supports the Kennedy Administration, the Democratic Party and, in particular, the Democrat's "ultra-liberal" wing.

OBSERVATION:

[] has made the error of ascribing to everything and everyone with whom he politically disagrees the taint of communism. He is obviously a prolific writer and is apparently attempting to involve the Director in his controversy with this newspaper. Nothing can be gained by bringing either the Director or the Bureau in [] dispute. He could very well be expected to attempt to use any communications from Mr. Hoover for his own purposes.

RECOMMENDATION:

That no further acknowledgement be made to [] regarding this matter and that any future correspondence be carefully weighed on its merits before even an in-absence reply is considered.

CRH RHB

April 12, 1962

REC-58

94-8-341-159

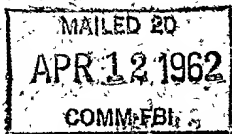
Florissant, Missouri

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of April 5th was received as Mr. Hoover was preparing to leave the city, and he asked me to tell you he has read your prior correspondence and has noted your views and observations concerning the matters you discussed.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary



APR 12 3 54 PM '62
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

NOTE: Reference is made to Morrell to DeLoach Memorandum of 2-27-62 re [REDACTED] which is attached. Since it appears that [REDACTED] will persist in bothering us until he learns whether or not his prior correspondence was brought to the Director's attention, it is deemed advisable to send this type of reply.

BS:jpp
(3)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

APR 13 1962

REC'D 4/12/62

B.S.

Florissant, Missouri
April 5, 1962

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Callahan ✓
Mr. Conrad ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. Evans ✓
Mr. Malone ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Tavel ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, FBI
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On December 10, 1961 I wrote you repeating doubts expressed in a letter, dated October 23, 1961, about the loyalty of the publisher and editorial page editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and again expressed concern about possible connections with someone in or close to the White House. At that time I also enclosed a detailed and laborious summary of the editorial policies of the newspaper.

I received a note from your secretary indicating that you were out of town and that the letter and summary would be called to your attention upon your return.

Having received no verification from your office that you did see the letter and summary, I wrote you again on February 18, 1962 asking for assurance that the material had reached you. To date, I have received no answer.

My letter of October 23, 1961 was answered on October 27th by Helen W. Gandy in your behalf.

Your failure to acknowledge the letter of December 10 and its enclosed summary as well as the letter of February 18th has caused me and my family much concern. We fear that the matter has either not been called to your attention or that you are not interested.

I cannot believe your office is so inefficient that such correspondence would go unanswered. Would you kindly put my mind at ease by acknowledging that the letters and analysis were called to your attention.

Sincerely,

TE 8-4846

REC-58

11 APR 9 1962

CORRESPONDENCE
8/8

32 APR 9 1962

UNITED STATES GOV

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 4-16-62

FROM : M. A. Jones ✓

SUBJECT: FLORISSANT, MISSOURI
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

The captioned individual telephoned the Bureau on April 13, 1962, and spoke to SA John W. O'Beirne of the Crime Research Section.

He informed that in December, 1961, he forwarded to Mr. Hoover his analysis over a nine-month period of the editorial policies of the editor and publisher of the St. Louis Post Dispatch and came to some conclusion regarding the loyalty of the editor, publisher and writers of this newspaper. He stated he has been informed on two occasions, in answer to his inquiries, that Mr. Hoover was out of town in letters signed by Mr. Hoover's secretary. He stated he has just sent another inquiry asking if the Director has read his analysis.

The Bureau received letter of April 5 and on April 12, 1962, he was advised by an in-absence reply that Mr. Hoover had read his prior correspondence and noted his views and observations concerning the matters he discussed. A copy of this reply is attached.

RECOMMENDATION:

For Information.

Enclosure *detached*1 - Mr. Morrell *Jones*

JWOB:cmk

(4) *cmk*

25 APR 18 1962

53 APR 24 1962

349

b6
b7C

REC-69 94-8-341-160
EX-105
for *8/9* *JOS*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 17, 1962

FROM : SAC, ST. LOUIS (62-0-15725)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION
CONCERNING (CORRESPONDENCE
AND TOURS) [REDACTED]

Remyairtel 4-25-61.

FLORISSANT, MO.

Enclosed is a photostatic copy of a letter directed to this office dated April 5, 1962 which enclosed four copies of letters sent to the Director, the latest being dated April 5, 1962, as well as an analysis of the editorial policies of the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" prepared by captioned individual.

The letter of April 5, 1962 to the Director complains of a failure of the Bureau to acknowledge prior correspondence, and requests that it be acknowledged, and that the analysis of the "Post-Dispatch" was called to the Director's attention.

[REDACTED] letter to this office is not being acknowledged and it is being forwarded along with above-mentioned correspondence to the Bureau for whatever action it may deem appropriate.

- 2 - Bureau (Encs. 4)
- 1 - St. Louis (62-0-15725)

ECW:mvs
(3)

ENCLOSURE
ENCLO. BEHIND FILE

1 cc Filed
with enclosure

no ack rec
see "in absence" let
of 4/17/61 to [REDACTED]
and see memo of 2-27-61 re [REDACTED]

REC-10

7-8-341

16 APR 19 1962

EXP. PROC.

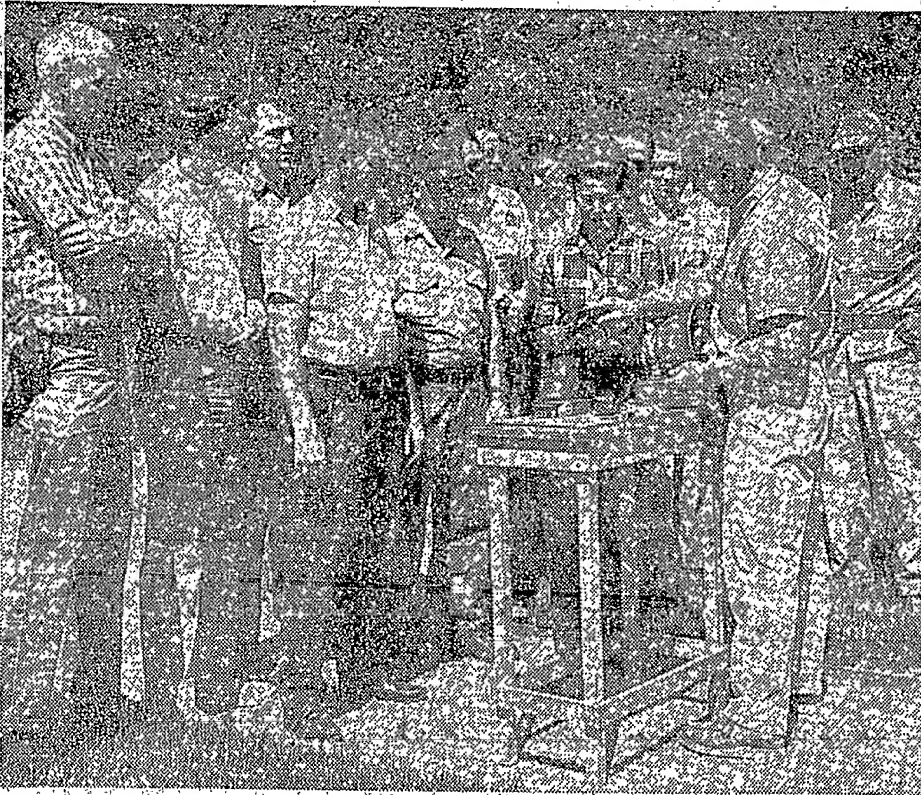
33 APR 19 1962

CORRESPONDENCE

63 APR 27 1962

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Policemen of Many Communities Trained by FBI in Use of Arms



SPECIAL AGENT ROBERT L. BENDER of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (second from right) instructs a group of police officers in the safe handling of firearms at the Weldon Spring pistol range. MRS. HELEN BURDA, a St. Ann policewoman, holds the revolver.

County and community police officers owe much of their proficiency with firearms to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In the last six years several thousand officers have been trained at the Weldon Spring range.

Calvin B. Howard, head of the bureau's St. Louis division, said that the training is designed to stress the principles of safety and give officers confidence in their ability with a pistol.

"This makes them more judicious in the use of the weapon, and their confident attitude often makes drawing it unnecessary," Howard said. "We stress that use of a firearm is defensive and to be avoided if possible."

"Therefore our training is not to develop hot shots but to train men in what they can do with a weapon. The purpose of training is to make the officers' reactions automatic, especially in terms of safety."

"If the need arises, graduates of the course live without fear."



DAVE FARQUHARSON from one of the Practical Pistol Courses

By a Post-Dispatch Photographer, Melwood police chief, fired in the FBI

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1,
Community News
Section,
St. Louis
Post-Dispatch,
St. Louis, Mo.

Date: 6/6/62

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: Firearms Training

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: St. Louis

162

Open to All Officers.

The Weldon Spring range program developed out of a community effort to improve police standards, said special agent Jack Fisher, one of the instructors.

"The bureau has always provided training in all phases of law enforcement to county and community police departments on request.

"All law enforcement officers, including constables and railroad detectives, may receive our training in various fields.

"Back in the 40s we had no suitable place to shoot except a few cow pastures, but we tried to make do with what we had. There was a widely recognized need to improve both the equipment and handling of it in local law enforcement agencies," Fisher said.

"We had officers who had never fired a weapon. In some cases they carried such antique weapons that they would have been helpless in an emergency. Several men arrived for training with weapons so solidly rusted that they never could have been fired.

Praises County Officers.

"Men like Ollie Brueggeman, of the Richmond Heights Police Department and Kenneth Peeke, who was chief of the Kirkwood police before he died, were a great help to us.

"Both men, graduates of the bureau's National Academy, helped with instruction and worked tirelessly for improved standards."

Special agents hacked the Weldon Spring range out of the woods in 1956, again with the help of local officers. The land is owned by the University of Missouri, which donated it, while the actual range represents a joint FBI and Atomic Energy commission effort, said Fisher. Since 1956, the semi-annual sessions of the basic and advanced courses have been attended by most community police. Granite City is among nearby communities that have sent officers to be trained.

"We have noticed a great improvement in the type of revolver officers carry and their ability to use them safely and accurately," Fisher said.

The basic course must be completed by an officer before he is allowed to enter the advanced practical pistol course. Special Agent Robert L. Bender, an instructor at the range, emphasized that the one-day course will not turn a beginner into an expert but will teach him safety and familiarity in handling his firearm.

Bender conducts an hour-long class on safety and the fundamentals of shooting before the

men are allowed to fire. He tells them that the course is designed to help those who are novices and provide a refresher in safety and weapon handling for veterans.

His conviction that safety and fundamentals cannot be over-emphasized is shared by Dave Farquharson, police chief of Hazelwood, who puts himself and his men through both basic and advanced courses every year.

It is a big help for morale, creates proficiency and stimulates the men's interest in police work," Farquharson stated.

Some Officers Pay Way.

Several police officers at the range said that because of a shortage in funds or personnel, many departments suggest that their men take the training on their own time and at their own expense.

On the firing line the basic course starts with practice in stance, grip, trigger squeeze and sight alignment. This is done without ammunition until the command comes to "load and holster with two rounds." Shooters spin the cylinder so that they do not know when the weapon will discharge.

At the command to fire some men discover they are flinching or jerking the trigger as the hammer falls on an empty chamber. This prevents accuracy.

By afternoon, after a brief competition to spark interest, the shooting gets more exciting. Drawing the revolver, while going into a crouch, the officers fire five shots into a man-sized target at seven yards.

F B I

Date: 6/7/62

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIR TEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ST. LOUIS (66-231)

SUBJ: POLICE TRAINING PUBLICITY

Attached are two copies of an article entitled "Policemen of Many Communities Trained by FBI in Use of Arms", which appeared in the 6/6/62 issue, West End Edition, of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Mr. JOHN BELL, SR., Suburban News Editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, contacted me with the idea of preparing a feature article to appear in the suburban news section of the Post-Dispatch concerning our firearms training afforded to various departments in the metropolitan area. He assigned Reporter WILLIAM S. GRAY to prepare the article. I worked with Mr. GRAY and had him at our range during one of our firearms training sessions.

Our indices contain no information of a derogatory nature concerning Mr. BELL or Mr. GRAY. It is my recommendation that a letter of appreciation be directed to Mr. BELL and Mr. GRAY in recognition of the article.

3 - Bureau (Encs. 2)
1 - St. Louis (66-231)

CBH:nth
(4)

ENCLOSURE 2

REC-13

EX-105

25 JUN 14 1962

Approved: N
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

RECEIVED
JUN 14 1962

June 12, 1962

EX-100 REC-13 94-8-341-162

Mr. John Bell, Sr.
Suburban News Editor
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Bell:

I have had the pleasure of reading the article by Mr. William S. Gray entitled "Policemen of Many Communities Trained by FBI in Use of Arms" which appeared in the June 6th issue of your newspaper.

It is most encouraging to know that you have given this matter this special recognition. I believe these presentations point out the benefits derived from cooperation among law enforcement officials. My associates and I wish to thank you, and through you, Mr. Gray for bringing this to the attention of your readers.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - St. Louis - (66-231)
Reurairtel 6-7-62.

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with either Bell or Gray. The "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" has been unfriendly towards the Bureau in the past. The "St. Louis Globe-Democrat," which utilizes the same printing facilities as the "Post-Dispatch," has been very friendly to the Bureau and its publisher, Richard H. Amberg, is on the Special Correspondents' List.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

JOE:baw (5)

JUN 15 5 23 PM '62
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JUN 15 5 23 PM '62
RECEIVED DIRECTOR

JUN 13 3 10 PM '62
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

REC'D TELETYPE UNIT

SPS UNIT

1A

October 31, 1962

EX-100

94-8-341-163

REC-31
Mr. James P. Hayes

[Redacted Address]

St. Louis 18, Missouri

Dear Mr. Hayes:

OCT 31 4 06 PM '62
REC'D-READING ROOM
b6
b7C
FBI

I received the copy of your letter dated October 25th addressed to the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch." It was certainly good of you to make your views known to the paper and I want you to know how much I appreciate the comments you made.

In view of your interest, I am enclosing a copy of a letter Associate Director Clyde Tolson of this Bureau sent to Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., President of the "Post-Dispatch," and a copy of a self-explanatory telegram from Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 8
OCT 31 1962
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

Telegram of 10-18-62 from Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr., to Christopher Koch
Letter from Associate Director Clyde Tolson to Joseph Pulitzer, Jr.

NOTE: Correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles.

JH:pjt

(3)

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
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- Evans _____
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- Gandy _____

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OCT 31 1962

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

LAW OFFICES

ST. LOUIS 18, MISSOURI

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad ✓
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Miss Gandy

James P. Hayes
Joyce Pueser Hayes

October 25, 1962

Editor, News Department
Post-Dispatch
1133 Franklin St.
St. Louis, Mo.

On Saturday, October 20, 1962, your Newspaper saw fit to run in a prominent location on the front page as a news item an obvious uncreditable attack on the F.B.I. and its Director, J. Edgar Hoover. The weird assertions of this disgruntled ex-employee of a few months in N.Y.C. could not of possibly been news worthy to your readers. What is worthy of inquiry however is your motives in furthering this unverified attack on an Agency and its Director, selected to protect your readers and this Nation from subversion. Other than as furtherance of the attack and attempting to discredit the F.B.I. and its Director, I cannot understand your dissemination of that matter. In my opinion, as a news article, it contained a message that a carrier pidgeon would be ashamed to carry.

Very truly yours,

James P. Hayes

James P. Hayes

cc: J. Edgar Hoover

EX-100

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EXP. PROC.

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FBI REC UNIT

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